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REMARKS

ON

BRITISH ANTIQUITIES.

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VIZ.

1. The Origin and Ceremony of JUDICIAL COMBATS.
2. The Solemnities of ANCIENT WRITS.
3. The Ancient and Modern Uſe of ARMORIAL FIGURES.
4. The Form of FUNERAL SERVICE.

By WILLIAM BORTHWICK, Eſq;

Inde genus durum ſumus, experienſque laborum;
Et documenta damus, qua ſimus origine nati.

OVID.

EDINBURGH:
Printed for WILLIAM GORDON. 1776.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE,

GEORGE RAMSAY,

Earl of DALHOUSIE, &c.

MY LORD,

THE following pages, which I take the liberty of dedicating to your Lordſhip, contain a few remarks on the Antiquities of the kingdom. As this part of the united kingdom has been extremely indebted to the intrepidity of your Noble Anceſtors, I do not know a perſon to whom I could, with more propriety, addreſs them, than to you; more particularly when I reflect, that I am the deſcendent of a man who was the companion in arms of the brave SIR ALEXANDER RAMSAY.

If the ſtudy of Roman or Grecian Antiquities is to be conſider-

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ed worthy the notice of Gentlemen, certainly the Antiquities of their own country have at leaſt an equal claim to their attention. I ſhall always have this view of the matter, until I am ſatisfied, that the manners of Ancient Greece or Rome bear a nearer reſemblance to the modern manners of Britain, than the ancient cuſtoms of our own country do to the preſent. Nor can I help thinking, that the tranſactions of SCOTS WARRIORS more nearly concern your Lordſhip and me, than the whole Martial Atchievements of ACHILLES.

I have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordſhip's obedient ſervant,

WILL. BORTHWICK.

Crookſtown, 9th February 1776.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Public are here preſented with ſeveral important facts relating to the Antiquities of the kingdom, chiefly ſelected from records and ancient manuſcripts, which either have never appeared in print, or have been only ſlightly touched by hiſtorians.

A Noble Author *, *in his* Maxims upon Curioſity, *ſays*, " *There are two kinds of it;* " *one ariſing from intereſt, which makes us* " *deſirous of knowing what may be uſeful to* " *us; the other from pride, which makes us* " *deſire to learn what others are ignorant of.*"

Hence I am certain, the ſtudy of Antiquities will always be reckoned worthy of the notice of men of honour and induſtry. Men devoted to habits of diſſipation or of idleneſs, will not wiſh to promote inquiries of this nature: they do not much care to hear of their Anceſtors; and for themſelves, they deſire no other favour from ſucceeding ages but oblivion. The inveſtigation of Antiquities, like the prac-

* Duke de la Rochefaucault.

tice

tice of Religion, has a great many enemies; but no perſon deſpiſes either the one or the other, unleſs his conſcience tells him, that he is not intereſted in the matter.

I am hopeful, that the following pages will afford amuſement, at leaſt, to thoſe who pleaſe to peruſe them. I have even the vanity to think, that, to the younger part of mankind, they may furniſh ſome degree of inſtruction.

By the favour of Gentlemen in England, I have had opportunity of making collections relating to the Noble Families of this country, which will afford materials for a publication of a large ſize, without interfering with any printed book that has hitherto appeared. If my endeavours to ſerve my Countrymen are approved of, and if I have health a few months longer, I propoſe to give thoſe collections to the public.

AN

REMARKS

ON

BRITISH ANTIQUITIES.

SECTION I.

Of the Origin and Ceremony of JUDICIAL COMBATS.

WHERE differences could not be determined by clear teſtimony, the party accuſed was allowed to purge himſelf, either *canonica* or *legalis*. The firſt, which was by oath, was called *canonica*, becauſe it was lawful; the other, which was either *per aquam candentem*, *ferrum ignitum*, or *duellum*, was called *vulgaris*. This laſt mode of purgation was brought in by the Barbarians without the pretext of any law.

From theſe northern nations, the prac-

tice of duels was introduced into Britain. In Scotland, and in England, combats were diſtinguiſhed by the names of *lawful* and *unlawful*. The lawful were ſuch as were tolerated before judges, for the trial of cauſes which could not be diſcuſſed by other evidence.

Unlawful combats were thoſe that were fought by private perſons upon private quarrels.

It appears, however, that this method of judicial trial, ſo long practiſed in Scotland and in England, was condemned by the Canon law *, for theſe two reaſons:

1. "Quia condemnandus ſæpe abſolvitur, "abſolvendus condemnitur."

2. "Quia Deus tentatur."

Judicial trials by combat in Britain, have been uſed both in criminal and in civil cauſes: in criminal, as in appeals of treaſon, felony, and murder; in civil, cauſes relating to points of honour, and to land-rights.

The ceremony of a duel in the caſe of high treaſon, is to be found in the annals of the 22d year of Richard II. in the com-

* lib. 5. Decretal, De purgat. vulgar. fol. 311.

bat

bat between the Dukes of Norfolk and Hereford.

The ceremony of a duel in a caſe of felony, is to be found among the records of the 17th of Edward III. As the mode of procedure on this point appears to have been ſomewhat ſingular, I ſhall therefore very briefly mention it.

The defendant having come into court, took with his left hand the plaintiff by the right; and holding it over a broken ſcythe, pronounced theſe words: "Sir, You who "are called ——— ———, know, that I, "whoſe name is ——— ———, did not kill "your brother, nor am culpable of that "felony, as God me help." The party then kiſſed the Bible, and ſaid this declaration: "I will defend againſt you with "my body, as the court ſhall award." Then the plaintiff with his left hand took the defendant by the right hand; and holding it over the Bible, and over the broken ſcythe, pronounced theſe words: "Hear you, Sir, that, by the name of "Engliſhman, are called ——— ———, did "felonioufly kill my brother; and this I "deraigne againſt you by my body."

After theſe declarations were made, it

ſeems moſt natural to ſuppoſe, that both parties were taken into cuſtody.

We are, however, left much in the dark with regard to this matter. I have peruſed a manuſcript, dated in the 9th year of the reign of Henry IV.; in which it is ſet forth, that the defendant was committed to the cuſtody of the marſhal, and that the plaintiff was ſet at liberty till the day of engagement. I am led, from the teſtimony of a reſpectable writer, to queſtion the truth of this aſſertion; the author I mean is Bracton; who, in his third book, cap. 21. m. 3. ſays, "That "both plaintiff and defendant were com-"mitted to the cuſtody of the marſhal; "and that no perſon was allowed acceſs "either to the one or other."

When the day for the combat arrived, both parties took an oath, that they had not uſed any charms or enchantments. This was the laſt ceremony. After this the trumpet ſounded, and the conflict began. The plaintiff had this material advantage over his antagoniſt, that he was allowed to wear a helmet on his head.

I find, with regard to the antiquity of

combats

combats in England, that they have been in uſe long before the laſt conqueſt.

Froiſſart gives us an inſtance of a combat on horſeback between a knight of England and a knight of France, in the reign of Richard II.; which took its riſe from this circumſtance: Sir Peter de Courtney, an Engliſh knight, having been at the court of France, and having letters of ſafe-conduct from the King, a French knight, named *De Clarey*, was appointed to accompany him ſo far on his return. The Engliſh knight went out of his way to pay a viſit to a lady: in his converſation, he took occaſion to obſerve, that he was extremely well pleaſed with the French court; and that one principal reaſon of his making his excurſion to France, was to try the *mettle* of the Frenchmen at arms, but that he could not find a man of his rank in the kingdom of France who had the courage to fight him. Theſe words, ſpoken in the hearing of the French knight, could not fail to excite his paſſions, if he had any; and that he was expert at arms, our countryman felt to his coſt; for an inſtant challenge was the conſequence of this impertinent ſpeech. They

met

met next day, and fought very ſtoutly: Sir Peter de Courtney was grievouſly wounded; and the French knight, altho' he loſt no blood on this occaſion, was very near baniſhed his country, for this reaſon, that the expreſſions which were taken in ill part by him, were not ſpoken as a challenge, but only ſpoken as a piece of gallantry in converſing with a lady.

Several inſtances of combats of the unlawful kind are to be found among the ancient writings belonging to our ſouthern neighbours. I ſhall only mention a few.

In the third year of Richard II. a duel was fought in New-palace-yard, Weſtminſter, between Sir John Anneſly and Thomas Catherington, Eſq; The former accuſed the latter for having delivered the caſtle of Saintſalvour in Normandy into the hands of the French. The defendant was killed on the ſpot.

In the eighth year of the ſame King a duel was fought in preſence of the King and the Peers, between an Engliſh ſquire, called *John Welſh*, and a ſquire of Navarre, who accuſed him of high treaſon. The Engliſhman overcame his antagoniſt; who,

beſides

beſides the ignominy of being vanquiſhed, was by the King adjudged to be hanged.

In the twenty-firſt year of the ſame reign, the famous duel between the Dukes of Hereford and Norfolk, each accuſing others of high treaſon, was fought; but before victory was obtained by either, the King put a ſtop to the matter, by a method of procedure equally ſurpriſing and unprecedented. He ordered both the Noble combatants to be taken into cuſtody, and afterwards baniſhed them the kingdom.

In the twenty-firſt year of the reign of Henry VI. a duel was fought in Smithfield between Lord Baufe of Arragon, and John Anſley, one of the clerks of the King's houſehold. Anſley having diſarmed his antagoniſt, obtained a victory; for which the King rewarded him with knighthood.

It appears perfectly clear from the moſt indiſputable vouchers of antiquity, that for any perſon to preſume to challenge, or to fight his neighbour at his own hand, was unlawful. The privilege of allowing trial by arms, was ever accounted one of the chief prerogatives of the crown.

In Scotland there are various inſtances of the practice of duels; every corner of the land

land has its traditions of feats of arms performed in this way by the anceſtors of the nobility and gentry of the country, and in many places to this day they have oral traditions concerning the deciſion of debateable grounds by trial at arms. It is generally known, that before the return of James I. from England, when a diſpute aroſe concerning the moſt trivial property, the parties had recourſe to *cold iron*. In a rude age, this method of proceeding was exceedingly natural. Courts of juſtice were not then properly eſtabliſhed; and hence our anceſtors had no alternative, but either to diſpute by their ſword, or to give up their pretenſions to the ſubject of controverſy. To this may be added this other conſideration, that when a diſpute aroſe between individuals relating to their property, their perſonal honour was likewiſe concerned. Few cauſes occur of the law-kind in modern times, in which the perſonal honour of the parties is not more or leſs intereſted. Expreſſions which go for nothing in the year 1776, would not have gone for nothing in the year 1400. In proportion as honeſty is become rare, a ſenſe of perſonal honour is become leſs de-

licate. I doubt not but that in ancient times the lawyers in Scotland and in England wore ſwords; and if the ſame freedom of ſpeech then prevailed, which prevails now, I cannot doubt but that they would have frequent occaſion for them.

Fordun's Chronicle gives us ſeveral inſtances of private duels in Scotland, fought ſometimes upon points of honour, and ſometimes in the judicial way. The records of this country likewiſe afford examples of judicial trials by combat. The private hiſtory of a particular great family in Scotland, affords ſeveral examples of judicial trial by combat, at different periods, on occaſion of quarrels among the family-ſervants. The lateſt of theſe was the laſt judicial trial of this kind in Scotland, and was fought, at Edinburgh, the 1ſt October 1595, in preſence of the judges.

I find, from an ancient manuſcript which I lately ſaw at London, the following account of a duel at Haddington in Scotland, in the reign of Edward IV. fought between an Engliſhman and a Scotſman. My voucher does not mention their names; only the ground of quarrel was, That the Scotſman ſpoke diſreſpectfully of King

Edward, and charged the Engliſhman therewith, ſaying, That he heard him ſpeak thoſe words. The Engliſhman ſtood upon his defence, and challenged the Scotſman. Becauſe no proof could be brought on either ſide, the general of the army allowed them to fight. The combat proceeded in this manner. A ſpace of ground in the market-place, forty feet long and thirty feet broad, was railed in; the combatants were then brought forwards by gentlemen, their weapons were tried, and being found equal, they both kneeled down upon their knees, and took an oath of their rightful cauſe. Proclamation was then made, That no man ſhould enter the rails, upon pain of death, to aid either of them. And the general of the army made this declaration to the combatants, That if either of them recoiled ſo far back as to touch the rails, he ſhould be put to death. A ſignal being then given, they attacked each other with mutual fury. The Engliſhman conquered the Scotſman, and made him confeſs his treaſon. The engagement being thus over, the General ordered the Scotſman to be inſtantly hanged on the ſpot.

I likewiſe find a remarkable caſe of this nature ſo early as the reign of Edward I.—— In the twenty-ſecond year of the reign of that King, a Nobleman of England, named *William de Veſcey*, ſerving in Ireland, did charge John Fitz-Thomas, a Nobleman of that kingdom, That he ſhould have reported to the King and council, that he the ſaid William did ſpeak defamatory words againſt the King's perſon, and endeavoured to perſuade him to combine along with him againſt the King. Upon this, John Fitz-Thomas was produced before Gilbert Clare, Duke of Glouceſter, then Lieutenant there, to know what he could alledge againſt the Engliſh Nobleman. The Iriſhman produced his accuſation in writing. It ſeems to have been in French, but now ſo much defaced on the writing which I ſaw, as not to be legible.—The anſwer of the Engliſh Lord is in Latin, in theſe words: "Et prædictus Willielmus, audito "tenore ſcedulæ prædictæ, dementitus eſt "prædictum Joannem, dicendo, Mentitus "es, tanquam falſus et proditor; et dene-"gavit omnia ſibi impartita;" and then offered to defend himſelf by his body againſt the Iriſhman. "Et tradidit va-

" dium in manum juſticiarii; qui illud " admiſit." A day was then appointed for the combat, which was afterwards adjourned from Ireland to Weſtminſter-hall, " coram ipſo Domino Regi, apud " Weſtmonaſterium; ubi prædictus Wil- " lielmus venit die conſtituto, et prædic- " tus Johannes ſolemniter vocatus, non " venit." This matter was delayed over until next year; when the King, ſitting in parliament, took up the queſtion, and in a ſpeech publicly vindicated the honour of both the combatants; which put an end to the quarrel.

From the remoteſt period of hiſtory, it appears, that a power has always been veſted with the Sovereign to forbid combats, or to determine and take them up. And it appears, that in the reign of Richard II. the liberty of wearing a ſword was only granted to the officers of the army, and to the Peers of the kingdom *.

No tournament could be held without the ſpecial authority of the King; hence it appears, that the kings were in uſe to iſſue proclamations to that purpoſe. Thus

* Rot. Clauſ. 19. Richard II. 26th February.

I find Richard I. grants ſpecial licence for exerciſes of this kind to be held, " inter " Sarum et Wilton, inter Stamford et " Walensford," &c. *; ita quod pax terræ " noſtræ non infringetur, nec poteſtas ju- " ſticiaria minorabitur." I likewiſe find, that in the twentieth year of the reign of Edward I. and in the eighteenth year of the reign of Edward III. licences were granted, " viris militaribus comitatus " Lincol." to hold tournaments †.

There was a famous tournament at Carliſle in the reign of Richard II. as appears from the royal warrant for that purpoſe, granted to Sir Richard Redman, and his three companions in arms: " Haſtiludiare " cum Willielmo de Haliburton, cum tri- " bus ſociis ſuis Scotis, apud civitatem " Carlyl ‡."

It appears, that Pope Alexander IV. after the example of his predeceſſors, prohibited duels and tournaments in Chriſtendom. He deſcribes them thus: " Dete- " ſtabiles nundinas, vel ferias, quas vulgo

* L. Rubr. in ſaccar. Arch. Cant.

† Rot. Parliamenti, 18th Edward III. M. S. 44.

‡ Patent. anno Rich. II. p. 3. m. 16.

torniamenta

" *torniamenta* vocant, in quibus milites " convenire ſolent, ad oſtentationem vi- " rium ſuorum, unde mortes hominum " et pericula animarum ſæpe conveniunt." Pope Gregory X. directs a bull to King Edward I. " Pro ſubtrahenda Regis preſentia " a torniamentis in partibus Franciæ." And in the time of Conſtantine the Great, every ſpecies of duels, tournaments, or fights of gladiators, was prohibited by an edict in theſe words: " Cruenta ſpectacu- " la in otio civili et domeſtica quiete non " placent, quapropter omnino gladiato- " res eſſe prohibemus *."

In an ancient manuſcript, I find the following paragraph ſet down: " Si quis " propter formidinem fugiens, dominum " vel ſocium ſuum deſtituerit, ſive navali " bello, ſive terreſtri, quicquid poſſidet cum " propria vita amittat."

This law certainly continues in force at this day. The famous combat between Lord Eſſex and Sir Robert Montford, was grounded upon it. Montford charged Eſſex with having in a battle thrown down the King's ſtandard, fled, and left the King in ha-

* Theoderet, lib. 5. cap. 26.

zard

zard of his life among his enemies; and afterwards, Eſſex ſeeing the enemy repulſed, came back and took up his ſtandard. Lord Eſſex denied the charge; upon which Montford offered to fight him. King Henry I. allowed the combat to proceed at *Reading*, where Montford wounded Eſſex, and overcame him. The vanquiſhed Lord was put into the abbey, and became a monk *.

It appears from the 37th of Henry VI. p. 20. that duels were reckoned authoriſed by the law of the land, if fought by licence in the preſence of the King and of the judges. If a man was appealed before the King's-bench for the death of a man, the defendant might plead, that he killed him in a combat; and this was a good defence by the law. But as far back as there are any records, the practice of one private perſon, at his own hand, challenging another private perſon, has been reckoned puniſhable as a crime; and accordingly we find ſeveral inſtances on record, where duels are cognoſced as ſuch.

In the reign of Edward II. John Warren

* Jocelinus de Brackland, cap. 12.

Earl

Earl of Surrey was fined in 10,000 marks Sterling, for offering to fight Allan de Zouche *.

In the ſame reign, Edward Dalmigrige being accuſed by Sir John Singlier for hunting upon his grounds, anſwered, That the accuſation was falſe; and offered to fight the complainer; whereupon he was committed to priſon, where he died †.

In the ſame reign, Lord Talbot was committed to the tower for attempting to kill Lord Cornwal; as was alſo Sir Robert Garnoys, for ſtriking Sir Edmond Fitz-Williams.

In the 20th year of the reign of Edward I. a remarkable controverſy aroſe between the Earls of Hereford and Glouceſter in South Wales. While this ſubject was under the conſideration of parliament, the two Earls having met, proceeded to blows: for which procedure, the King committed them both to the cuſtody of the marſhal, fined them in 10,000 marks each, and ordered this judgement to be entered on the rolls of the exchequer of England.

* Rotulis, Edwardi II. n. 21.

† Rot. Suff. a. 8.

When the ſame prince was in Scotland, in the 33d year of his reign, with his army, two of his barons having quarrelled, the one challenged the other. This circumſtance having reached the ears of the King, he ordered both of them to be taken into cuſtody; and having fined them in 200 marks each, ordered them to be kept under arreſt, until they found ſurety for their good behaviour *.

From theſe facts, it evidently appears, that, at no period, an individual had a right to demand perſonal ſatisfaction of his neighbour, without the interpoſition of the King or his juſtices: and ſo very jealous were the kings of England of this prerogative, that, in all the ancient grants to abbeys and boroughs, they made this exception, *Salvo nobis judicio de vita et membris.*

Fordun informs us, that in the year 1446, three noble knights came from Flanders, and fought a duel with three Scots knights, in preſence of the King, at Stirling. His words are, " Venerunt in Sco-" tiam tres nobiles de partibus Flandriæ,

* Rot. 33. Ed. I.

" viz. Jacobus, et Meredacus, et Simon " Salalyng; et inierunt bellum perſonale " cum Domino Jacobo Douglas, germa- " no fratre Comitis de Douglas, Johanne " Roſs de Halket, et Jacobo de Douglas, " fratre Domini Henrici de Douglas de " Lochleven, Militibus; et hi ſex milites " in uno campo coram Rege dimicave- " runt, apud Striveling; cujus belli trium- " phus, pro omni parte, ſtetit in honore, " Regia diſponente prudentia, judicis."— The ſame author mentions a duel fought in preſence of the King, between Alexander Cuningham and James Dalrymple; and that the King ordered them to be ſeparated.

The ſame author, vol. 2. p. 515. mentions three duels fought in the year 1453, on one day, in preſence of James II. of Scotland.—His words are, " Duellum in- " ter Dominum Alexandrum Narne, et " Dominum Jacobum Logan; in quo " duello cecidit idem Alexander Narne. " Eodem die, eodemque loco, bellum in- " ter Walterum Herriot et David Glafurd, " et inter Willielmum Halket et Johan- " nem Seton; quorum bellum, impe-

" rante

" rante Rege, cum honore utriuſque par-
" tis ſeparatum eſt."

I am now to leave this ſubject, which I ſhall conclude with this remark, That although, in the times of ignorance, our anceſtors had recourſe to a blind method of trial by duels; yet there never was a period in the annals of Britain, when duels could be lawfully engaged in by private parties.

Preſident Monteſquieu ſtates the origin of the point of honour very handſomely, vol. 2. p. 269. To this author I beg leave to refer. Thoſe who wiſh to conſider further of this matter, may peruſe Beaumanoir and De Fontaines.

SECT. II.

The Solemnities of ANCIENT WRITS.

IT is difficult to fix the time, with abſolute preciſion, when writing firſt became cuſtomary. It is natural to ſuppoſe, that it was among the firſt inventions of human ſagacity.—The ſhape of letters muſt have been different in different countries. It appears from ſome ancient writings, that, at a certain period, the caſt of the letters uſed in Britain much reſembled print. Certain it is, that writing muſt have been long in uſe among other nations before it reached this iſland. That copies of parts of the Bible were the firſt writings ever ſeen in Britain, there cannot remain any doubt.

In the early ages, writing was only uſed on occaſions particularly ſolemn *. It

* The word *charta*, or *charter*, was brought into common uſe in England by the Normans. It is indeed true, that the word *chartula* does ſometimes occur in charters of the Anglo-Saxons. Whether thoſe inſtruments are originals, or whether they are tranſcripts made ſince the Conqueſt, I cannot take upon me to determine.

ſeems

ſeems to have been long a matter of difficulty to uſe a pen in this country; for, even at a period which I am aſhamed to mention, on account of its being not very remote, perſons of high rank and large property declare, that they cannot write. The neceſſary ſolemnities to a deed, at a certain period, being nothing more than the appending of a ſeal, writing was deſpiſed, as a trivial accompliſhment. This mode of authenticating deeds was found too liable to fraud: Hence ſubſcription to deeds was required as an eſſential requiſite. Where the party could not write, notorial ſubſcription was enjoined by an act of parliament.

Ancient deeds, however, are authentic, though they do not bear either to have been ſealed or ſubſcribed. Before the practice of ſubſcribing deeds, ſealing was ſometimes neceſſary, but not always an eſſential requiſite to authenticate inſtruments: hence we find many ancient deeds which do not mention being under the granter's ſeal.

Witneſſes, another requiſite to eſtabliſh the authenticity of ſome inſtruments, were not always neceſſary to every ancient inſtrument:

ſtrument: Hence we find many ancient inſtruments relating to England and Scotland, which do not appear to have been executed in the preſence of witneſſes *.

It appears to have been the general practice at the moſt diſtant periods of record, to mention witneſſes in deeds granted by ſubjects. Among ſovereigns, in very ancient deeds, there were often no witneſſes, the deed commonly concluding, *Teſte meipſo*, or, *Valete*. Sometimes kings mentioned their wives as witneſſes to deeds; and in the ſimplicity of thoſe times, they do not appear to have had any idea of the propriety or impropriety of mentioning particular perſons as witneſſes to writings: Hence ſeveral deeds which, in modern times, would not be ſtrictly legal under theſe atteſtations, were nevertheleſs ſufficiently authenticated among our anceſtors.

The particular ſize of vellum upon

* An inſtrument, belonging to a friend of mine, relating to a very important tranſaction, ſo late as the year 1618, has only one witneſs; and, which is ſtill more ſingular, that witneſs was the eldeſt ſon of the gentleman in whoſe favour the writing is conceived.

which

which any deed was wrote, depended upon various circumſtances; ſuch as, the neceſſary length of the deed to be executed, or the particular circumſtances of the notary who executed it. In remote places of the country, writers were no doubt obliged, ſometimes, to execute deeds on pieces of parchment of a ſize much leſs than the nature of the deed would have required: Hence we find, ſometimes, a precept of *Clare conſtat*, or of ſeiſin, wrote out upon a piece of parchment of a large ſize; at other times we find precepts of the ſame nature upon a ſlip of parchment not above three inches ſquare.

Land-rights, ſuch as charters, precepts of ſeiſin, and procuratories of reſignation, were committed to writing at a very early period. As they were connected with an idea of perpetuity, it was extremely natural that they ſhould be reduced to a form capable of the inſpection of after ages. I do not find any leaſe of more ancient date than the year 1300. Indeed, after a great deal of inquiry, I have only been able to diſcover two inſtruments of that nature properly authenticated: the one relates to an Engliſh ſubject, the other to a Scots one.

The

The firſt is a leaſe, dated Chriſtmas 1399, of a garden adjoining to St Mary's chapel, London, from Robert Hermodeſworth, Chaplain, in favour of Geoffry Chaucers, for fifty-three years, at the yearly rent of fifty-three ſhillings and four pence, in caſe the tenant ſhould live ſo long, with liberty to diſtrain for a fortnight's arrears; and for want of ſatisfaction, reſerving liberty to enter upon the premiſes; as alſo reſerving liberty to enter upon the natural poſſeſſion of the ſubject at the death of the tenant.

The ingenious Dr Rawlinſon cauſed this inſtrument to be engraved; conſequently the curious are in poſſeſſion of it.

The other inſtrument of the nature of a leaſe which I mentioned, was what we in Scotland call a *tack*. It was a deed granted by Sir William Borthwick of that Ilk, dated in the year 1395, containing a grant of lands in Mid-Lothian, in favour of Thomas Cranſton, for his life, and the life of his neareſt heir-male at the time of his deceaſe. The tack-duty may be more properly ſaid to be *ſervice*. The tenant was bound to furniſh a man and a horſe, ſufficiently armed, and ſuſtained at the

tenant's charge, to attend the knight's retinue, from the beginning of the year to the year's end.

It ſeems very natural to ſuppoſe, that leaſes in favour of farmers, in both parts of the kingdom, were committed to writing at a very early period. After the practice of writing was introduced, it cannot be doubted, but that leaſes would be committed to writing; ſince farmers had great reaſon to fear a premature removal. But however numerous leaſes may have been in ancient times, when we conſider the fluctuating circumſtances of things, it need not be wondered at, that inſtruments of this nature are now rarely found exiſting. The laſt inſtrument I mentioned, was in the cuſtody of a gentleman's family in the county of Edinburgh, and was tranſmitted to London about twenty years ago, as a ſubject of curioſity.

It does not appear, that any preciſe form was ever enjoined in Scotland with regard to the form of ancient inſtruments; for a variety of inſtances occurs, where deeds are ſubſcribed, while at the ſame time the affixing of the ſubſcription is

not mentioned in the concluding part of the inſtrument.

It would require a large treatiſe to diſcuſs at length all the forms, expreſſions, and ſolemnities, which at different periods appear to have been annexed to writings in England and Scotland: I only propoſe to ſtate a few obſervations on the ſubject; and for that purpoſe I have ſelected a few ancient inſtruments from the public offices of England, and from the records of Scotland. I hope the reader will be at no loſs to comprehend what is offered on this ſubject. If he has any acquaintance with the record-offices, I am ſatisfied he muſt very eaſily comprehend what is here ſuggeſted.

Carta Willielmi de Erleia.

Domino ſuo, Regi Anglorum, Williel-mus de Erleia, fidele ſervitium, cum ſalute. Sciatis, Domine, quod de feodo meo debeo eſſe Camerarius veſter, et habeo i. militem feodatum, ſcilicet Thomam de Bercham, de antiquo feofamento, et nullum de novo feofamento. Valete.

Carta

Carta Hugonis de Curcell.

Hugo de Curcell tenet, de Rege, feodum unius militis; et de illo feodo dedit pater illius Rogero de Gramton quartam partem militis.

Carta Stephani Regis Anglorum.

Stephanus Rex Anglorum, Archiepiſcopis, Epiſcopis, Abbatibus, Comitibus, Juſticiariis, Baronibus, Vicecomitibus, Miniſtris, et omnibus fidelibus ſuis, Francis et Anglis, totius Angliæ, ſalutem. Sciatis me dediſſe et conceſſiſſe, Deo, et eccleſiæ ſanctorum Apoſtolorum Petri et Pauli, et Sancti Swithini, Wintoniæ manerium de Sudtona, cum eccleſiis et Berewichis, et omnibus appendiciis eodem manerio adjacentibus, pro eſcambio manerii ſui de Mordano, quod dedi Guallerino Comiti de Mellent, et quod eadem eccleſia antiquitus poſſedit. Quare volo et præcipio, quod prædicta eccleſia, et Henricus Epiſcopus, pater meus, et omnes ſucceſſores ſui ejuſdem eccleſiæ, Epiſcopi, bene, et in pace, et honorifice, et quiete, et

libere teneant, cum ſocna, et ſacca, et toll, et team, et infangenethef, et cum omnibus conſuetudinibus ſuis, in boſco et plano, in pratis et paſcuis, et aquis et ſtagnis, et molendinis, in via et ſemitis, in fugaciis et foreſtis, in feriis et mercatis, infra burgum et extra, in Civitate Wintoniæ et extra, et in omnibus locis; ſicut Comes Euſtachius, et ego poſt eum, melius, liberius et quietius tenuimus; et ſicut eadem eccleſia quietius tenuit Mordanum, et ſicut liberius tenet alias teneduras ſuas. Hanc itaque conceſſionem meam, prædictæ Wintoniæ eccleſiæ, et Henrico Epiſcopo, fratri meo, et omnibus ipſius ſucceſſoribus ejuſdem eccleſiæ Epiſcopis, firmam eſſe et in perpetuum poſſidendam, ſtatuto, et regia auctoritate confirmo, et adeo mihi collata poteſtate corroboro. Si quis vero aliquid inde minuere, inquietare, vel a præfata eccleſia auferre vel ſubtrahere præſumpſerit, maledictionem Superni Regis incurrat, et debitam meritis ſuis perpetuam damnationis ſententiam, a Paradiſo exheredatus, inveniat; et, tanquam ſanctæ matris Eccleſiæ exheredator, aptis omnibus filiis ejuſdem matris noſtræ exoſus et communis inimicus

inimicus exiſtat, et viventibus vilis, et defunctis habeatur infidelis.

Apud Weſtonaſterium, in præſentia et audientia ſubſcriptorum, anno incarnationis Dominicæ 1136, regno vero meo primo. Hæc in Domino acta ſunt.

Signum Stephani Regis.
Signum Matildæ Reginæ.
Signum Willielmi Comitis Warennæ.
Signum Ranulphi Comitis Ceſtriæ.
Signum Henrici filii Regis Scotiæ.
Signum Rogeri Comitis Warriwici.
Signum Walleranni Comitis de Mellent.
Signum Willielmi de Albemara.
Signum Simonis de Silvanecta.
Signum Alberici de Veer Camerarii.
Signum Willi de Alb. Pincerne.
Signum Roberti de Veer Coneſtabularii.
Signum Milonis Gloeceſtriæ Coneſtabularii.
Signum Brientii filii Comitis Coneſtabularii.
Signum Roberti filii Riccardi, Dapiferi.
Signum Roberti Mallet, Dapiferi.
Signum Martelli, Dapiferi.
Signum Simonis de Bello-campo, Dapiferi.
Signum Willi Cantuariæ, Archiepiſcopi.
Signum Turſtini Eboraci, Archiepiſcopi.

Signum

Signum Hugonis Rothomagi Archiepiſcopi.
Signum Rogeri Sareſburiæ Epiſcopi.
Signum Nigelli Elyenſis Epiſcopi.
Signum Safridi Ciceſtrenſis Epiſcopi.
Signum Ebrardi Norwicenſis Epiſcopi.
Signum Simonis Wigornenſis Epiſcopi.
Signum Roberti Bathonienſis Epiſcopi.
Signum Bernardi Epiſcopi Sanctæ Davidis.
Signum Roberti Herefordenſis Epiſcopi.
Signum Johannis Roffenſis Epiſcopi.
Signum Audœni Eboracenſis Epiſcopi.
Signum Johannis Lagienſis Epiſcopi.
Signum Ricardi Abrinſis Epiſcopi.
Signum Algari, Conſtanciæ Epiſcopi.
Signum Rogeri Cani.
Signum Rogeri de Fiſcam, Capellani.
Signum Henrici, nepotis Regis Stephani.
Signum Reginaldi, filii Regis Henrici.
Signum Roberti de Ferrariis, Baronis.
Signum Willi Penn. de Notingham, Baronis.
Signum Gilberti de Lacy, Baronis.
Signum Walteri Eſpec, Baronis.
Signum Pagani, filii Johannis, Baronis.
Signum Euſtachii, filii Johannis, Baronis.
Signum Walteri de Sareſburia, Baronis.
Signum Roberti Arundell, Baronis.

Signum

Signum Gaufridi de Magnavill, Baronis.
Signum Hamonis de Sancto Claro, Baronis.
Signum Rogeri de Valonia, Baronis.
Signum Henrici de Port, Baronis.
Signum Walteri, filii Ricardi, Baronis.
Signum Walteri de Gant, Baronis.
Signum Walteri de Bolebec, Baronis.
Signum Walchel Maminot, Baronis.
Signum Willi de Perci, Baronis.

Carta Ranulfi, filii Walteri.

Reverendiſſimo Domino ſuo, H. Regi Anglorum, Ranulfus, filius Walteri, ſalutem.

Sciatis, quod anceſſores mei tenuerunt, de H. Rege, avo veſtro, feodorum, et ego modo, veſtri gratia, de vobis teneo, per ſervitium trium militum et iii. partes militis. Et ego facio ſervitium de dominio meo de duobus militibus et tribus partibus militis. Et Ernaldus de Mandevill facit ſervitium i. militis.

Carta Walteri, filii Willielmi.

Kariſſimo Domino ſuo, H. Regi Anglorum,

rum, Walterus, filius Willielmi, ejus Baro de Northumberland, ſalutem.

Domine, ſciatis, quod iſti ſunt milites fefati mei, de veteri feofamento, ſcilicet Willielmus de Niweham et Bertram de Wodrington, et Gilebertus de Hoggal, de novo feofamento de medietate i. militis de meo dominio. Et Otui de inſula, de novo feofamento, de tertia parte militis, et de meo dominio. Et ſciatis, Domine, quod feodum meum non debet vobis ſervitium, niſi de tribus militibus. Valete.

Carta Hamelini Comitis Warenn.

Sciant præſentes et futuri, quod ego Hamelinus, Comes Warenn, aſſenſu et voluntate Willielmi, filii et heredis mei, recepti a Domino meo, Rege Anglorum Ricardo Primo, eſcambium totius terræ meæ, quam habui in Toronia, ſcilicet de Columbar et de Balan, et de Chamberi, cum al. pertinentiis ſuis ; ita tamen, quod ſi prædicta villa de Theoford, cum pertinentiis ſuis, valeat per annum plus quam triginta quinque libras Sterlingorum, quod ego et heredes mei reſidue inde reddemus, ſingulis annis, præfato Domino meo Regi

Ricardo, et heredibus ſuis, ad ſcaccarium ſuum Angliæ: ſi vero præfata villa de Teophord, cum pertinentiis ſuis, minus valeat per annum quam xxxv. libras Eſterlingorum, illud quod de xxxv. libris deerit, alibi capiam de dominico Regis Ricardi præfati loco competente in Anglia, ubi ipſe mihi aſſignaverit. Teſte Willielmo de Longo Campo Elienſi Epiſcopo, (apoſtolicæ ſedis legato, et Domini Regis Cancellario), Godefrido de Luci Wintonienſi, et Reginaldo Ballonienſi Epiſcopis, Galfrido de Lacell, Hugone Bardulf, Willielmo Briwer, Willielmo de Warenn, Adam de Poning.

Carta Walteri Croc.

Sciant tam præſentes quam futuri, quod ego Walterus Croc conceſſi, et quietus clamavi, Domino Regi Johanni, et heredibus ſuis, ſervitium medietatis totius baroniæ quæ fit Walteri Britonis, avunculi mei; ita ut Ricardus Briewere, et heredes ſui, habeant et teneant medietatem prædictæ baroniæ, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, in dominicis, in feodis, in militibus, in ſervitiis, in advocationibus eccleſiarum,

et in omnibus libertatibus medietate prædictæ baroniæ pertinentibus, in capite, de Domino Rege, et heredibus ſuis. Factum eſt hoc in curia Domini Regis, apud Weſtmonaſterium, anno regni Regis Johannis ſecundo, coram Domino Willielmo Londonienſi Epiſcopo, Johanne Norewicenſi Epiſcopo, Hamelin Comite de Warenn, Willielmo de Warenn, Stephano Ridel, Galfrido de Bocland, Decano Sancti Martini Londini, Willielmo de Hely, Theſaurario Domini Regis, Ricardo de Herieth, Ricardo Flandrenſi, Johanne de Geſtling, et multis aliis baronibus et fidelibus Domini Regis, ibidem tunc præſentibus.

Carta Henrici de Clinton.

Notum ſit omnibus, tam præſentibus quam futuris, me Henricum de Clinton, conceſſiſſe, et quietem clamaſſe, de me, et heredibus meis, Johanni Regi Anglorum, (filio Regis Henrici), et heredibus ſuis, totum jus et clamium quod ego habui in caſtello de Kenil de Worden, et in boſcis, et in vivariis, et in terris, et in redditibus, et in omnibus aliis rebus, quæ pertinent ad eandem villam de Kenildeworde, unde prædictus

prædictus Henricus, pater ejuſdem Regis Johannis, fuit ſeiſitus, anno et die quo obiit, ſalvo in toto tenemento, cum omnibus libertatibus, unde ego habui ſeiſinam in eadem villa, anno et die quo prædictus Rex H. obiit. Et ut hæc conceſſio, et quieta clamantia, rata et ſtabilis in poſterum permaneat, eam hac præſenti carta confirmavi, et ſigillo meo roboravi, his teſtibus, Huberto Cantuarienſi Archiepiſcopo, Willielmo Epiſcopo Londonienſi, Euſtachio Elyenſi Epiſcopo, Galfrido, filio Petro Comite Eſſexiæ, tunc Juſticiario Angliæ, Willielmo Mareſcallo, Hugone Bardulf, Willielmo Briewere, Roberto filio Rogeri, Willielmo de Albenny, Simone de Pateſhulle, et multis aliis.

De conſuetudinibus capiendis ad reparationem pontis London.

Pat. 10. *Edw. I. m.* 9.

Rex Majori ſuo London. Cum nuper, propter ſubitam ruinam pontis London, vobis mandaverimus, Quod, aſſociatis vobis duobus vel tribus de diſcretioribus et legalioribus civibus civitatis prædictæ, caperetis uſq; ad parliamentum noſtrum,

poſt Paſcha proximo præteritum, in ſubſidium reparationis pontis prædicti quandam conſuetudinem, prout in literis noſtris patentibus, quas vobis inde fieri fecimus, plenius continetur. Nos captionem hujuſmodi conſuetudinis ulterius continuari volentes, vobis mandamus, quod a feſto Sanctæ Margaretæ Virginis proximo futuro, uſq; ad finem trium annorum prox. ſequentium completorum, in ſubſidium reparationis pontis prædicti, capiatis conſuetudinem ſubſcriptam, videlicet de quolibet homine pedite, mercandiſas vel alia venalia deferente ad pontem prædictum, tranſeunte, et ſe ad partes alias divertente, unum quadrantem; de quolibet homine equite, pontem illum tranſeunte, et ſe ad partes alias, ſicut prædictum eſt, divertente, cum mercandiſis vel aliis rebus venalibus, unum denarium; de quolibet ſummagio venali pontem illum tranſeunte, unum obolum. Nec volumus quod aliquid ibidem hac occaſione interim capiatur, niſi in ſubſidium reparationis pontis ejuſdem. Completo autem termino prædictorum trium annorum, conſuetudo prædicta penitus ceſſet et deleatur. In cujus rei teſtimonium, &c. per prædictos tres annos duratur.

duratur. Teſte Rege, apud Ceſtr. vi° die Julii.

Carta Willielmi de Londonia.

Kariſſimo Domino ſuo H. Dei gracia, Regi Anglorum, Willielmus de Londonia ſalutem. Sciatis, quod nullum militem habeo feofatum, nec de veteri feofamento, nec de novo; ſed debeo defendere feodum meum per ſervitium corporis mei.

Carta Ricardi de Greinſtede.

Ego Ricardus de Greinſtede nullum militem habeo feodatum de veteri feodamento, de tempore Regis Henrici, avi Domini noſtri Regis, nec de novo poſt mortem ejus; ſed de dominio meo facio ſervitium unius militis Domino Regi.

In the reign of Edward II. Thomas de Warblynton held the manor of Shirefield by grand ſerjeantry, of being mareſchal of the King's *whores*.—An ancient roll of Edward III. Rot. 8. A. is in theſe words: "Johannes de Warblynton, filius et hæ-" res Thomæ de Warblynton, fecit finem

" cum

" cum Rege, &c.—quod dictus Thomas
" tenuit manerium de Shirefield, tanquam
" *mareſcallus de meretricibus* in hoſpitio
" Regis."

In the reign of Henry II. of England, Theobald Criſpini, a man of an ancient family in Normandy, wrote a letter of credence to the King of England. The original is in the King's treaſury in the tower. There is alſo an engraved copy of it in Madox's *Baronia Anglica.* As that work is in few hands, I beg leave to inſert the letter here.

" Henrico, Dei gracia, Regi Angliæ,
" Domino Irlandiæ, Duci Normanniæ et
" Acquitaniæ, Comiti Andegaviæ, Theo-
" baldus Criſpini, veſter homo, ſalutem
" et obſequium. Precor vos, et diligenter
" exoro, quatenus ex parte mea latorem
" preſentium credere dignemini. Valete,
" et qui vos valere cupiunt convaleſcant?"

The moſt ancient piece of written evidence exiſting in England, is Doomſday-book, which is preſerved in the chapter-houſe at Weſtminſter. This record was begun in the year 1080, and finiſhed in ſix years, for the univerſal eſtabliſhment of tenures; in which, and the article of tallage,

tallage, its authority ſtands unqueſtioned. This record contains a general ſurvey of the kingdom, each man's proportion of arable, paſture, meadow, and wood land, with its extent and value. It conſiſts of two volumes. The firſt is a large folio, finely wrote, on three hundred and eighty-two double pages of vellum, in a ſmall, but very diſtinct, character, and contains thirty-one counties. The other volume is in quarto, written on four hundred and fifty pages, in ſingle columns; the hand-writing very large; and containing Eſſex, Norfolk, and Suffolk. The counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, Weſtmoreland, and Durham, ſuffered ſo much by the war, that no ſurvey could be taken of them.

Chronicles and hiſtories were wrote in England at a very early period. William Fitz-Stephens, a monk of Canterbury, who died in the year 1191, wrote an account of the city of London, intitled, *Deſcriptio nobiliſſimæ civitatis Londoniæ.*

William Botoner, in the year 1478, drew up an account of the curioſities of Briſtol. He begins with the moſt remarkable things of his native city, and gives the

the meaſurements of almoſt all the churches of England. There are two copies of this manuſcript preſerved.

In the year 1480, Caxton publiſhed a ſmall folio, intitled, *The deſcription of England, Wales, and Scotland.* This appears to be the moſt ancient printed attempt of this kind.

In the reign of Alexander III. there was a taxation of benefices taken by a legate. This appears from Skeene, *De verborum ſignificatione.*

Biſhop Nicolſon, p. 220. informs us, that he had ſeen two parchment regiſters of Aberbrothwick Abbey in the Advocate's library at Edinburgh: one in quarto, wrote before the year 1400; the other in folio, written in the reign of James IV.

In that great repoſitory there are many chartularies: among theſe is the chartulary of Dunfermline, from the 13th to the 16th century; the chartulary of Scone, the regiſter of Lindores, the chartulary of Newbattle, &c. I might mention a great many other manuſcripts preſerved in the ſame place, whoſe ſingularity render them extremely valuable. If the curators of that library pleaſed to publiſh a catalogue of

their manuſcripts, they would much oblige the curious.

Among the ancient writings relating to Scotland worthy the notice of the curious, are the collection of charters by Anderſon, in his *Diplomata Scotiæ*,—and thoſe whoſe names are quoted in the *Kalendars of Charters*, publiſhed by Mr Aſtle. Both collections do honour to the perſons who arranged them. I purpoſely declined quoting any of thoſe papers contained in either collection, for this reaſon: I ſuppoſed that the books are not in many hands, which would have obliged me, before I could be underſtood, to tranſcribe from thoſe gentlemens works: a taſk which I decline for ſeveral reaſons. Next to the originals, I do not know any thing of the kind more worthy the attentive peruſal of the inquiſitive, than thoſe collections are.——A gentleman at London has lately publiſhed examples of ancient writings, in a book which he calls *Court hand reſtored*. His motive is a very laudable one: only I much doubt if his book will anſwer the important end he ſeems to have in view; which is, to learn lawyers and attorneys to read old writs. It does not fall in the way of

lawyers or attorneys to be converſant in antiquities; it is their buſineſs to mind the *preſent*; the hiſtory of the paſt is very wide.—— Few gentlemen in either line have much money, or much time, to beſtow in the inveſtigation of antiquities.

The method of deſignation of perſons, in ancient times, was extremely ſimple: A perſon was commonly ſtyled by his Chriſtian name, and the name of his birthplace. Thus, *Jacobus de Douglas*, *David de Hamilton*, *Georgius de Dunbar*.

Peers were likewiſe deſigned by the intervention of the particle *de* between their Chriſtian name and their ſurname, if it was a local one. Thus, *Georgius de Dunbar*, *Comes Marchiarum de Scotia*; *Jacobus de Douglas*, *Comes ejuſdem*; *Willielmus de Borthwick*, *Dominus ejuſdem*.

I know that the propoſition is ſometimes advanced, that where the particle *de* intervenes between the Chriſtian and the ſurname, or where the title *Miles* is added, it is characteriſtic, that the party to whom theſe epithets are applied, could not be a peer. The ſuppoſition is perfectly nonſenſe to any perſon thoroughly converſant in ancient deeds. For example, at the diſtance

ſtance of ſixty years after the anceſtors of many great families were ennobled, their heirs were ſimply deſigned by the particle *de*, thus,—*Jacobus de Hamilton, Dominus de Hamilton.*— To produce many inſtances of examples of this nature, would be tedious. To produce examples where perſons, enjoying the dignity of peerage, likewiſe enjoyed the title of *Miles*, would be prepoſterous, ſince I cannot ſuppoſe, that any perſon who will peruſe theſe pages, can be ignorant of examples of this kind.

Since I am upon this ſubject, I ſhall trouble the reader with a few obſervations relating to the words *miles* and *de*.

1*ſt*, The title *Miles* was firſt introduced among us, and applied to thoſe who held lands beneficiary, or in fee, to ſerve in the war. Such fees were called *military*; and they who, in other countries, were called *feudataries*, were with us ſtyled *milites*.

In England, manors, baronies, and earldoms, were compoſed of ſo many knights fees. This will be underſtood from the following inſtrument by Robert Biſhop of Lincoln.

" Amantiſſimo Domino ſuo H. Dei gracia, illuſtri Regi Angliæ, Duci Normanniæ et Aquitaniæ, Comiti Andegaviæ, Robertus, Lincolnienſis Epiſcopus, ſalutem et devotum obſequium.

Sciat, Domine, veſtra excellentia, ſubſcriptos milites de feodo Beatæ Mariæ Lincolniæ feofatos eſſe, et quantum unuſquiſque eorum debet, vobis ſcripto meo ſignifico.

Walterius Deadmod debet v. milites.
Gilbertus de Novavill v. milites.
Helias de Ringed v. milites.
Filius Willelmi de Buiſſent vi. milites.
Hugo Silvein iii. milites.
Oſbertus Silvain i. militem.
Corneb ii. milites.
Woburnus iii. milites.
Robertus filius Ricardi ii. milites et dim.
Philippus de Kima ii. milites.
Rogerus Malherbe dim. milit.
Robertus filius Erniſii ii. milites.
Odo de Sancta Cruce ii. milites.
Goſlenius de Evermunt dim. milit.
Johannes de Stowa i. mil.
Petrus de Cotes ii. mil.
Columbanus ii. milites.

Rogerus

Rogerus de Cundy viii m.
Nigellus de Fleburg iii. milit.
Radulphus de Crumwell i. milit.
Willelmus filius Ranulphi dim. militem.
Hugo de Buiſſent iii. milites.
Willelmus de Diva i. militem.
Beatrix de Eaved i. militem.
Robertus de Clamvill i. militem.
Robertus Monac i. militem.
Adelelinus de Cliftona ii. milites.
Herebertus Quatermains i. militem.
Ernaldus de Cardunvill dim. milit.
Henricus de Oilli i. militem.
Ricardus de Stokes iii. milites.
Mathæus de Chaucumbe vi. milites.
Robertus Chevalcheſul iii. milites.
Simon de Cropria i. m.
Willelmus de Enisford vi. milites.
Robertus de Pierpunt, i. m.
Robertus de Charun ii. milites.
Robertus de Stikelton i. militem.
Hereveius de Funtaines, i. militem.
Ricardus de Williameſcote i. militem.
Reginaldus de Sancto Walterico ii. milites.
Willelmus filius Hamonis ii. milites.
Radulfus de Withun ii. milites et dim.
Comes Leirceſtre i. militem.
Willelmus de Chahaines i. militem.

Omnes

Omnes tamen dicti milites feofati fuerunt tempore Henrici Regis, avi veſtri, excepto Comite Leirceſtriæ, et Willelmo de Chahain, qui poſt coronationem veſtram feofati fuerunt, et de his debeo vobis lx. milites."

This inſtrument is to be found among the exchequer-rolls of Henry II.

2*dly*, The word or particle *de*, which is often interjected between the Chriſtian name and the ſurname, is generally applied to perſons whoſe ſurnames are local, and taken from the names of the caſtles or places where they were born. Thus we find Thomas de Brotherton, afterwards Earl of Norfolk, and marſhal of England, derived his name from Brotherton caſtle, the place of his birth. Cambden, in his *Britannia*, vol. 2. p. 90. gives us the following account of this perſon. Mr Cambden's words are, "The river Aire, now "enlarged by the confluence of the Calder, "leaves Brotherton on the left; where "Margaret, wife of King Edward I. put "up when ſhe was at the hunting, and "was delivered of her ſon Thomas, ſur-"named *de Brotherton*, from this place. "He was afterwards Earl of Norfolk, and "Marſhal

" Marſhal of England: he was born " June 1. 1300, having his Chriſtian " name from St Thomas of Canterbury, " whom his mother, in her extremity, " prayed to for eaſe."

As the method by which Thomas Brotherton was honoured with the title of *Earl of Norfolk* is ſomewhat ſingular, I here tranſcribe it from an ancient manuſcript, belonging to a gentleman at London, which runs to this purpoſe. " Roger " Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, in the year " 1301, made King Edward his heir, up- " on this condition, That if his wife bore " him any children, the ſettlement ſhould " go for nothing. The King, on his part, " gave him 1000 pounds in money, 1000 " pounds in lands for life, with the " titles of *Marſhal* and *Earl*. He died " without iſſue; and the King honoured " Thomas de Brotherton, his brother, " with the title of *Marſhal*, and *Earl of* " *Norfolk*."

In Scotland, perſons were deſigned *de* from the caſtles where they were born, or which were the capital meſſuages of their fathers. Thus the ſons of the family of March were deſigned *Georgius de Dunbar*,

Patricius

Patricius de Dunbar, from their father's caſtle of Dunbar. In like manner, the ſons of the families of Douglas, Hamilton, Gordon, &c. were deſigned *Jacobus de Douglas*, *David de Hamilton*, *Adam de Gordon*, from the caſtles of Douglas, Hamilton, and Gordon. —— Upon inquiry, it will be found, that the practice of interjecting this particle never obtained, except in local ſurnames. I believe few inſtruments will be produced tending to eſtabliſh a contary hypotheſis.

In a charter ſtill extant, Henry Brichen, natural ſon of David Earl of Huntington, got from his father the barony of Brichen; from whence he aſſumed the ſurname, and is thus deſigned, *Henricus de Brichen, filius Comitis David.* And in another charter, William de Brichen his ſon, is deſigned *Willielmus de Brichen, filius Henrici de Brichen, filii Comitis David.* Thus, in the ſame manner, William de Douglas is mentioned by Fordun, lib. 14. cap. 6. His words are, " Willielmus de " Douglas, filius Archibaldi Tyneman, " vulgariter nuncupati fratris herois Do- " mini Jacobi, qui a Paganis occiſus eſt."

In Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. 10. pag. 125. James Douglas, the ſecond ſon of the Earl of Douglas, is deſigned, *Jacobum de Douglas, ſecundum filium Comitis de Douglas*; as is alſo Alexander Seton, found in the ſame work, deſcribed by the particle *de*, *Alexander de Seton, Dominus de Gordon.*"

To lay down, as an abſolute rule, that the word *de* was never applied, except in the caſe of local ſurnames, would be contrary to evidence. I do not know that there were any places in this country known by the names of *Ramſay* or *Somerville*; yet ſometimes we find *Alexander de Ramſay*, and *Thomas de Somerville*. This can only be accounted for from the ignorance of perſons who executed ancient inſtruments. It is from the prevailing courſe that we are to judge, not from particular deviations. In ancient written inſtruments, and among the writings of ancient hiſtorians, it appears, that they have, in general, been acurate as to the application of this particle. Thus Fordun, mentioning the knights killed at the battle of Homeldoun, deſcribes Adam Gordon, John Swinton, and Roger Gordon, by interjecting the particle *de* between their

Chriſtian and their ſurnames; but when he mentions Alexander Ramſay, Walter Sinclair, and Walter Scot, he does not interject the particle, becauſe theſe laſt were not local ſurnames.

From inſpection of ancient inſtruments, it appears, that there were ſometimes two ſons of a family who had the ſame Chriſtian name: and Fordun, lib. 15. p. 435. furniſhes us with an example of this kind relating to the family of Lord Dalkeith. His words are, "Jacobus Douglas, Magiſter de Dalkeith, cum duobus fratribus ſuis, Jacobo et Willielmo."

In any pedigree, I ſhould think it would require ſtrong evidence to eſtabliſh the legitimacy of a perſon whoſe Chriſtian name was the ſame with that of his elder brother. By the words *filius* or *frater*, I underſtand the *natural*, not the *civil* relation. Hence I ſhould take it for a rule, that the expreſſion *my ſon*, or *my brother*, in an ancient inſtrument, is not concluſive evidence, that the perſon ſo deſcribed was a *lawful ſon*, or a *lawful brother*. At the ſame time it is perfectly clear, that many of the anceſtors of the moſt honourable families in the kingdom, have, in the ſimplicity

plicity of ancient times, been only deſcribed *filius* or *frater* of ſome other perſon.

It would be extremely improper, or elſe I ſhould give a variety of examples of perſons, whoſe illegitimacy is confeſſed, yet are ſtyled ſimply *filius meus* by their fathers.

The forms of ancient Scottiſh and Engliſh inſtruments were different, according to the various natures of the grants which were meant to be conveyed. Even royal charters were extremely ſhort, and ſometimes conſiſted only of three lines, on a ſmall ſlip of parchment; ſometimes with a ſeal appended, twice the ſize of the inſtrument to which it was affixed.

Among ſubjects there was no particular form laid down in ancient times relating to the method by which their writings ſhould be executed. It was entirely left to themſelves: Hence there are ſcarce three ancient coeval inſtruments which are perfectly ſimilar.

Where a ſeal was reckoned an indiſpenſable requiſite to a deed, they had various ways of appending it; which could not fail to be the caſe where men were left entirely to their own fancy. Sometimes they

affixed their ſeals by a ſilk cord; at other times they folded up the bottom of the parchment, and by a ſlit put through a ſlip of parchment, to which they appended the granter's ſeal; at other times they cut off a part of the bottom of the parchment ſo far, in the form of a tag, to which they affixed the party's ſeal. This method was not general, as being liable to have the ſeal eaſily torn away.

I have inſpected ſeveral ancient deeds, dated long before the act of parliament for ſubſcription of writings: to which deeds, the manual ſubſcription of the granter is annexed, although that circumſtance is not mentioned in the body of the deed. Another circumſtance which I have ſometimes been ſurpriſed at is, that many ancient deeds wrote out in Latin, are ſubſcribed in Engliſh.

In the ſubſcription of ancient deeds, the party deſcribed himſelf by his ſubſcription; as, for example, the Earls of Douglas, inſtead of ſubſcribing *Douglas*, ſubſcribed thus, *James Erle of Douglas*, &c.

The gentlemen of Scotland ſubſcribed their names with the addition of their lands,

lands, thus, *Alexander Ramſay of Dalwolſy, Knight.*

In more modern times, the gentry took upon them to ſubſcribe deeds by the name of their eſtates, without prefixing either Chriſtian name or ſurname. This very juſtly gave offence to the peers: Hence an act of parliament was made, ordaining all commoners to ſubſcribe by their Chriſtian names and their ſurnames.

From inſpection of ancient Scottiſh inſtruments, it appears, that ſeals were of very various ſizes: nor can I doubt, but that perſons of high rank in this country, as well as in other countries, had two kinds of ſeals; the one of a ſmall ſize, which was wore on the finger, and was called a ring ſeal; the other was of a larger ſize. The firſt kind was uſed in ſealing letters of correſpondence; the laſt was uſed in ſealing ſolemn inſtruments. In England, the kings of that country, at a very early period, had ſeals of the different kinds I mention. They no doubt derived the cuſtom from the kings of the Jews and Egyptians.

Ancient ſeals of ſovereigns had two ſides: one repreſented them as ſitting on their

their throne, with their enſigns of royalty; the other ſide repreſented them on horſeback in armour. Around the circumference of the ſeal the perſon's name and titles were wrote. This is what we call *the legend.*

Subjects ſeldom uſed equeſtrian ſeals: their ſeals commonly contained only one ſide, upon which was their arms; round the circumference the perſon's name was wrote, thus, *Sigillum Jacobi de Douglas, Comitis de Douglas.*

In the ſimplicity of ancient times, perſons were often deſigned in the teſting-clauſe of inſtruments after this manner, *Radulpho filio Coſpatricii*; *Ricardo filio Hugonis, &c.*

Copy of the grant by Alexander King of Scotland in favour of his Queen.

Alexander, Dei gratia, Rex Scotiæ, omnibus præſentem cartam inſpecturis, ſalutem.

Noveritis, quod Johannæ, primogenitæ ſorori Domini Regis Angliæ, ſponſæ noſtræ dilectæ, conceſſimus, in datorium, has terras ſubſcriptas, pro millibus libratis terræ,

terræ, videlicet, Juddewurth cum pertinentiis ſuis, et Halſtaneſdon cum pertinentiis ſuis, et Leſſedwen cum pertinentiis ſuis, et Kymgor, in Scotia, cum pertinentiis ſuis, et Carel cum pertinentiis ſuis. Et ſi forte hæ terræ præſcriptæ ad ſummam prædictarum millium libratarum attingere non poſſint, quod inde ei deerit in terris illis, ei ſuppleri faciemus alibi in loco competente. Si vero contingat quod Domina Regina, mater noſtra, poſt deceſſum noſtrum, ipſa ſuperſtite, non velit ut terræ de Kymgor, et de Carel, quas ipſa tenet, prædictæ ſponſæ noſtræ in datorium conferantur, eidem ſponſæ noſtræ quod ei deerit de prædictis mille libratis terræ, præficient heredes noſtri in caſtello et caſtellaria de Ar, et in caſtello et caſtellaria de Ruthergleya, et in caſtello et caſtellaria de Lanarc, et in com. de Valle de Clud. donec prædictæ terræ de Kymgor et de Carel vacaverint, matre noſtra decedente, et prædictæ ſponſæ noſtræ conferri poſſint in datorium. In hujus autem rei teſtimonium, has literas noſtras patentes et inde fieri fecimus. Et, ad hæc fideliter et bona fide obſervanda, per præſentes literas noſtras, heredes noſtros obligamus. Teſti-

bus

bus Willielmo Epiſcopo Sancti Andreæ, Waltero Epiſcopo Glaſcuen. Willielmo de Boſch. Cancellario, Th. Priore de Coldingham Comite Patric, Willielmo Cumin Comite de Buch. Juſtic. Scotiæ, Roberto de Lond. Waltero filio Alani Seneſcallo, Roberto Brus, Waltero Olifand Juſtic. Laodon, Engel. de Baill, Philippo de Mobray, Henr. de Baill, Johanne de Maccuſwell. Actum apud Eborum, anno gratiæ milleſimo ducenteſimo viceſimo primo, 18 die Junii.

Alexander, Dei gratia, Rex Scotiæ, omnibus Chriſti fidelibus, præſens ſcriptum viſuris vel audituris, ſalutem.

Noverit univerſitas veſtra, nos juraſſe in animam noſtram, ſine fraudo et malo ingenio, quod Johannam, primogenitam ſororem Domini Henrici Regis Angliæ, ducemus in uxorem, ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis anno Domini MCCXX. ſi idem Dominus Rex Angliæ eam habere poterit, et eam nobis dederit, vel antea ſi fieri poteſt; et ſi eam forte habere non poterit, juramus quod ducemus in uxorem Yſabellam, ſororem juniorem ipſius Domini Henrici Regis Angliæ, infra 15 dies proximo ſequentes,

quentes, vel antea ſi fieri poteſt: et quod interim aliam non ducemus, nec tractatum habebimus de alia ducenda; et ſuper hoc, hanc cartam noſtram fieri fecimus prædicto Domino Regi Angliæ. Et Epiſcopi Sancti Andreæ et Glaſcuen. et Will. de Boſch. Cancellarius noſter, promiſerunt, in verbo veritatis, quod laborabunt bona fide, quod hæc bona fide compleantur; et ſuper hoc cartam ſuam dederunt, et Comes de Buchan, et Alanus de Gallaweya Conſtabularius, et alii Barones noſtri, ſcilicet, Philippus de Mobray, et Walterus Elifend, et Dunecan de Carric, et Henr. de Baill. 15 Junii, anno regni noſtri ſexto.

There are no veſtiges, that, in very remote times, writers of inſtruments had any particular rule laid down for the execution of them: hence ariſes the great diſſimilarity that appears from inſpection of ancient inſtruments. After it was become cuſtomary to mention the preſence of witneſſes at the execution of deeds, many inſtances appear where particular perſons have deviated from the common method:

hence many inſtruments dated in the 15th century, contain no teſting clauſes.

In the execution of certain inſtruments, notaries made their ſubſcriptions on the one ſide of the bottom of the parchment, as they did their notorial docket oppoſite to it.

The flouriſhes that the notary made above his ſignature, were entirely according to his own fancy. Sometimes thoſe fantaſtical people drew the figures of flowers, trees, lions, &c. above their ſubſcription. Other men of the ſame branch of buſineſs, perhaps owing to their more ſolid judgement, ſigned their names ſimply without any flouriſhes.

It was a very common practice in very remote times, to make a croſs inſtead of writing the name of the party.

I once intended to have exhibited copies of a variety of ancient inſtruments relating to the Noble families of this kingdom; but theſe, together with a great variety of engravings of ancient ſeals, muſt be delayed for a ſhort time. The public may expect ſoon to ſee them.

SECT.

SECT. III.

The Ancient and Modern Uſe of Armorial Figures.

FROM the earlieſt record extant, it appears, that every nation, tribe, or family, had peculiar ſtandards under which they went to battle. Beſides the general ſtandard of an army, every tribe (or, according to our idiom, every clan) had its own banner.

Under banners of this kind our anceſtors fought in battle, each perſon of rank having a ſhield or target on which the ſame figures were painted that were upon the banner of their chieftain.

Thoſe figures which were painted upon the ſtandards, were alſo hung over the doors of their tents, and embroidered upon their horſes furniture. In the early ages, arms being uſed in this manner, there was no occaſion for a practice, afterwards introduced, of exterior ornaments, now known by the title *Supporters*. The warrior on horſeback was the ſupporter of his arms, carrying them painted on a ſhield

over his left arm, as he did his creſt ſtanding upon his head.

From the practice of certain figures being thus uſed on armour, came the name *Coats of Arms*.

From the inſtitution of tournaments came the practice of having arms ſupported by figures of creatures, ſuch as men, lions, boars, &c. As no race of men were more influenced with the love of glory, by martial exploits, than the Scots, hence, where-ever they heard of an opportunity of raiſing their fame by feats of arms, they anxiouſly embraced it. This gave riſe to the general uſe of ſupporters, and to the cuſtom of particular families having their arms ſupported by ſavages.

There is no room to doubt, that the banners uſed in this country were ſupported by a beam of a great ſize; for it appears from an act of the parliament of Scotland, that the length of the Scots ſpear was ſix ells *.

Beſides the ſhield or target, and the creſts of the warriors, of old they alſo uſed a piece of armour over their face and head,

* Act 44. parl. 1471.

which

which was called *a helmet*; and an armour for their hands, which was called *a gauntlet* *.

Stow, in his Survey of London, informs us, that tournaments were ſolemnized there anciently every Friday in Lent; and that Richard I. gave great encouragement to this exerciſe, for this reaſon, "That "by this means his ſubjects might be "accuſtomed to horſemanſhip and feats of "arms, and might be the better enabled "to oppoſe their enemies the *Scots*."

Sagar mentions a tournament in the reign of Edward III. where David II. of Scotland juſted, and carried the prize.

Richard II. of England proclaimed a tournament to be held at London, through Scotland, France, and Flanders, to which ſeveral foreign Noblemen reſorted, and ſeveral Lords came from Scotland, "to get "worſhip by force of arms." Among them was the Earl of Mar, who challenged the Earl of Nottingham. The Earl

* This was of the form of a glove.——The practice of carrying ſpurs and *gauntlets* at the funeral ceremonies of perſons of eminence, is well known, and muſt be as ancient as the uſe of a ſpur or a gauntlet.

of

of Mar was thrown down, and had two of his ribs broke. After this courſe was over, Sir William Dalziel, the King of Scotland's banner-bearer, challenged Sir Piercy Courtney, the King of England's banner-bearer. They rode ſeveral courſes, but at laſt gave over without a victory on either ſide.

On St George's day, *anno* 1395, there was a famous tournament, or juſting-match, on London-bridge, between David Earl of Crawford of Scotland, and Lord Wells of England. At the third courſe, Lord Crawford threw over his antagoniſt, man and horſe.

There appear to have been ſeveral tournaments held in Scotland; but unfortunately our ancient authors only name them. There were three held in the reign of King William, at Roxburgh, Edinburgh, and Stirling.

In the reign of Alexander II. Boetius informs us, that there was a famous one held at Haddington, where our nobility ſhewed "great proweſs."

King Alexander III. held a tournament at Roxburgh caſtle upon the feſtival of his ſon's marriage.

When

When gentlemen went to thoſe military exerciſes, they were not only in a complete military dreſs on horſeback, but alſo had each a ſervant in equeſtrian dreſs, carrying their arms before them *.

The uſe of armorial figures in Britain muſt certainly be equally ancient with the practice in any other kingdom. As neceſſity brought in the uſe of ſtandards for order and diſtinction in battle, as the inhabitants of this iſland have ever been engaged in martial affairs, conſequently they muſt have been in the practice of uſing arms on their ſtandards, for diſtinction and decency in their ſervices, at a very remote period.

* The deſcription of the champion of the Philiſtines, as he went forth to challenge the army of Iſrael, is peculiarly beautiful. I beg leave to quote it: "There went out of the camp of the Philiſtines a "champion, named Goliath of Gath, whoſe height "was ſix cubits and a ſpan. He had a helmet of "braſs upon his head, and he was armed with a "coat of mail. The weight of the coat was five "thouſand ſhekels of braſs; and he had greaves of "braſs upon his legs, and a target of braſs between "his ſhoulders, and the ſtaff of his ſpear was like "a weaver's beam, and his ſpear's head weighed ſix "hundred ſhekels of iron; and one bearing a *ſhield* "went before him." 1 Samuel xvii. 4.

It

It appears from ſacred hiſtory, that every tribe of the children of Iſrael pitched under their own ſtandard, with the enſign of their father's houſe *: and from profane hiſtory it appears, that the Carians, who were the firſt mercenary ſoldiers, were alſo among the firſt people who bore marks on their ſhields.

It likewiſe appears, that ſeveral ancient pedigrees ſet down the arms of the ſeven kingdoms of the Saxons. The moſt ancient ſeal of arms that I have been able to diſcover, is that of King Richard I. of England; for upon the ſeals of William the Conqueror, and of thoſe other kings from him downwards to Richard I. there are no arms to be diſcerned: and I find that a chief juſtice of England, in the time of Henry II. fined a gentleman for making uſe of a *ſeal of arms*; and the reaſon given for the judgement was, "Becauſe "the uſe of a ſeal is peculiar to our Sove-"reign Lord *the King*, and *to the Peers of* "*this realm*."

It is very clearly inſtructed, that until the reign of Edward II. no commoner of

* Numbers ii. 2.

England was allowed to uſe a ſeal of arms: And from what I have been able to diſcover from the records relating to that part of the united kingdom, it appears, that the moſt ancient creſt uſed there, was that of Quincey, Earl of Wincheſter, in the reign of Henry III.

The ancienteſt ſupporters are thoſe of Mortimer Earl of March, in the reign of Richard II.

The ancienteſt ſeal belonging to any Lady, is that of the Ducheſs of Glouceſter, in the reign of Richard II.

From a ſearch made through Doomſday-book, and the pleadings in the courts of King's-bench and Common Pleas, in the reigns of Richard I. King John, Henry III. Edward I. Edward II. Edward III. Richard II. Henry IV. and Henry V. there does not appear any controverſy relating to matters of arms.

Before the tenth or eleventh century, there is not any veſtige of armorial figures to be ſeen upon any tomb; nothing appears but croſſes and Gothic inſcriptions. The tombſtone of Pope Clement IV. who died in the year 1268, is preſumed to be the firſt on which a coat of arms can be

found; nor are arms to be ſeen in coins older than the tenth or eleventh century. The moſt ancient French coin with arms, is a golden denier of King Philip de Valois, on which he is repreſented, holding with his left hand a ſhield, *Semée* of *flowers de lis*.

There are indeed more ancient figures to be ſeen, either on ſtandards or medals; but it does not appear that any king or prince made uſe of them as formal and regular bearings; and I think it extremely probable, that armorial figures, like moſt other human inventions, were inſenſibly introduced and eſtabliſhed in Britain; and that after having been rude and unſettled for many ages, were at laſt perfected, and fixed by the practice of cruſades and tournaments.

Every perſon who had a right to enſigns-armorial, was reckoned ſuperior in rank to perſons who had none; and although it does not appear from any records in Scotland or in England, that ever any Peer or Lord of Parliament declined a challenge from a perſon who was a gentleman born; yet I find from a book in the office of arms of England, that, in the

the reign of Henry VII. one James Parker, a ſervant to that prince, accuſed Hugh Vaughan of ſome undutiful expreſſions ſpoken by him of the King; whereupon, according to the cuſtom that prevailed in thoſe days, the perſon accuſed challenged his accuſer to ſingle combat. Parker, however, declined the combat, upon this ground, That Vaughan was not a gentleman. This being repreſented to the King, he granted to the ſaid Hugh Vaughan a coat of arms upon the 14th of October 1490; by which both the combatants then became of equal rank; and in a court held at Richmond, in preſence of the King and the Peers, the combat was allowed to proceed; when Vaughan ſlew Parker, and threw him over the juſts.

Taking it for granted, that, in a queſtion which cannot be proved by legal authority, probabilities and conjectures may be uſed, a great deal might be ſaid with regard to the antiquity of arms; and moſt authors that have treated of heraldry, have made long and tedious inquiries into its origin *.

It

* If we may credit Herodotus, the practice of

It is perfectly inconſiſtent with my plan to follow their example, as I ſhall not mention any inſtrument, ſeal, or other piece of antiquity, except ſuch as I either have had acceſs to ſee, or have procured authentic information of; and conſequently can refer the reader to as indiſputable authority.

ARMS may be naturally diſtributed into nine ſorts, viz.

1. Family Arms.
2. Arms of Alliance.
3. of Dominion.
4. of Pretenſion.
5. of Conceſſion.
6. of Community.
7. of Dignity.
8. of Patronage.
9. of Succeſſion.

arms taking its riſe in the heroic times among the Carians, ſpread itſelf among the Greeks, the Romans, and the Barbarians. According to Pauſanius, Ariſtemines bore on his ſhield an eagle diſplayed; Idomeneus, a cock; Agamemnon, a lion's head; Menelaus, a dragon; and, according to Plutarch, Ulyſſes bore a dolphin.

I. Of

I. Of Family or Paternal Arms.

Family Arms are thoſe hereditary figures that belong to one particular family, whether acquired originally by grant from the ſovereign, or from preſcription by immemorial uſe; and which diſtinguiſh one family from another, and which no perſon can aſſume without committing a crime.

With regard to the arms uſed by the great families in both parts of the united kingdom, except in a few inſtances, it is impoſſible to ſay any thing with regard to the original cauſe which gave riſe to particular bearings. It ſeems moſt natural to ſuppoſe, that on account of particular gallant actions, the ſovereign beſtowed certain figures to be uſed as arms, which beſt repreſented to poſterity the action for which they were originally conferred: nor does it ſeem unlikely, that thoſe figures which are now ſo uſed by the noble families of this country, were aſſumed by their anceſtors, and afterwards confirmed by their ſovereigns.

I am induced to be of this opinion from the peruſal of the following act of parliament, which was made with regard to arms in Scotland in the reign of James VI.

" Our Sovereign Lord, and the eſtates " of this preſent parliament, conſidering " the great abuſe that has been among " the lieges of this realm in their bearing " of arms, uſurping to themſelves ſuch " arms as belong not to them, ſo that it " cannot be diſtinguiſhed, by their arms, " who are gentlemen of blood by their " anceſtors, nor yet may be diſcerned " what gentlemen are deſcended of noble " ſtock and lineage: For remeid whereof, " his Highneſs, with the advice of the " ſaid eſtates, has given and granted, and " by this preſent act gives and grants, full " power and commiſſion to Lyon King of " Arms, and Brethren Heralds, to viſit " the whole noblemen of arms, barons, " and gentlemen, borne and uſed within " this realm; and to diſtinguiſh and diſ- " cern them with congruent differences; " and thereafter to matriculate them in " their books and regiſters, and put inhi- " bition to all common ſorts of people " nought worthy by the law of arms to

" bear any ſigns-armorial: That none of " them preſume to take upon hand to bear " or uſe any arms in time coming, upon " any their inſight and houſehold gear, " under the pain of eſcheating their goods " and gear, ſo oft as they ſhall be found " graven or painted, to our Sovereign " Lord's uſe; and likewiſe under the pain " of one hundred pounds, to the uſe of the " ſaid Lyon and his Brethren Heralds; " and, failing of payment thereof, that " they may be incarcerated in the neareſt " priſon-houſe, therein to remain, upon " their own charges, during the pleaſure " of the ſaid Lyon."

From this ſtatute, the following obſervations occur.

1. Only ſuch as are gentlemen by *blood* are intitled to carry arms. This opinion is received into the law of nations; *Hopping*, *cap.* 6. *par.* 10. " It was firſt enact- " ed by Frederick the Emperor, lib. 2. " Feud. tit. 27. De pace tenenda."

2. The Lyon by this act is not impowered to give arms to any perſon, unleſs they had a previous title by their deſcent; for the reaſon inductive of this ſtatute is, that there may be a difference between

tween ſuch as are noble and ſuch as are not; which could not be the caſe, if it was lawful to the Lyon to give arms to ſuch as were not gentlemen by birth. He is directed by this act to inhibit all ſuch as are not noble, to carry arms.

Family arms, the better to anſwer the purpoſe of diſtinguiſhing perſons, receive certain marks, which, by the common conſent of mankind, are underſtood to diſtinguiſh the younger ſons and their deſcendents from the lineal heir of a family. Thus, in Scotland and in England, the figure of a label has been underſtood to diſtinguiſh the heir-apparent of a family during the lifetime of his father; and the figure of a creſcent or half-moon, diſtinguiſhes the ſecond ſon of a family and his deſcendents; a molet or ſtar diſtinguiſhes a third ſon and his deſcendents; a marklet, *i. e.* a bird without feet, diſtinguiſhes the fourth ſon and his deſcendents; an annulet, or ring, diſtinguiſhes the deſcendents of the fifth ſon; as does the flower de lis thoſe of the ſixth ſon, &c.

In ancient times, the ſons of our kings of Scotland did not carry the royal arms of the kingdom with a difference; but, on the

the contrary, they carried figures eſſentially different. Thus, David Earl of Huntington, brother to King William the Lyon, does not appear to have carried the arms of his brother. And, long after, John Stewart Earl of Carric, and ſon to King Robert II. did not carry the arms of the kingdom with a label during his father's lifetime, but carried the paternal coat of Stewart, as appears from ſome of that prince's ſeals yet extant.

It does not appear, that diſtinct marks of cadency were uſed in Scotland before the act of James VI. A conſideration of the bad effects that might ariſe from the confuſion of armorial bearings, gave riſe to the act already referred to.

As there are no figures expreſsly agreed upon that could difference the younger branches of families throughout all their generations, it has been the practice in Scotland, from a very remote period, to take marks of deſcent from the figures in the arms of other families, ſometimes from alliance, and often from patronage.

II. Arms of Alliance.

Arms of Alliance are thoſe which families take up and join to their own, to denote the connections they have contracted by marriage. Theſe ſort of arms are carried different ways, viz. either impaled, quarterly, or on an eſcutcheon of pretence. The laſt is a very common practice in England.

Arms impaled are when the the ſhield is divided by a perpendicular line; the arms of the huſband being placed on the right ſide, thoſe of the wife on the left.

A quartered coat of arms is when the ſhield is divided into four quarters, by a perpendicular and horizontal line.

An eſcutcheon of pretence is uſually placed on the centre of the ſhield of arms.

Edward III. of England appears to have been the firſt of that kingdom who quartered his arms with thoſe of France, as arms of alliance for this reaſon; that his mother Iſabel was daughter of Phillip IV. of France. When he meant nothing farther than to ſhow his maternal deſcent, he carried thoſe arms of France on the ſecond

and

and third quarters; but in the fourteenth year of his reign, when he claimed the kingdom of France in right of his mother, then he placed the arms of France, as arms of dominion, on the firſt quarter of his ſhield.

John Haſtings, Earl of Pembroke, appears to have been the firſt ſubject in England who uſed quartered arms.

The moſt ancient practice of quartering arms in Scotland, appears to have been in the reign of Robert II. In this reign David Lindſay, Earl of Crawford, quartered the arms of Abernethy with his own.

It does not appear, that the great family of Douglas ever uſed a quartered coat of arms, before William, the firſt Earl, married Margaret daughter of Donald Earl of Mar. There is extant a ſeal of his appended to a charter in favour of the abbay of Melroſe, while he was ſtiled *Lord Douglas*. On this ſeal there is no figure, except the paternal coat of Douglas. But on another ſeal of his, appended to a charter of the lands of Eaſter Foulis, dated the 26th of July 1377, there are the arms of Mar quartered with thoſe of Douglas.

The family of Wemyſs were among the

firſt commoners of this country who uſed arms of alliance. In the year 1423, the ſeal of *Sir Davy of the Wemyſs* is appended to a charter, on which there are four lions quarterly.

The family of Yeſter (now Marquis of Tweeddale) have been in uſe to quarter the arms of Fraſer, as alſo thoſe of Gifford of Yeſter, ever ſince the year 1420. This appears from the ſeal of arms of Sir William Hay, appended to the charter of foundation of the collegiate church of Bathans.

A variety of inſtances of arms of alliance is to be met with among the arms of the great families of this country: however, the practice of quartering arms in Scotland has not been general; for there are many families in this country whoſe anceſtors have ſucceeded to large eſtates in right of their wives, yet their ſucceſſors only make uſe of their paternal arms.

III. Arms of Dominion.

Arms of Dominion are thoſe figures which emperors, kings, princes, and ſovereign ſtates uſe, being annexed to the territories, kingdoms, and provinces over which

which they reign. Thus, the lion has long been the figure uſed as the royal arms of Scotland; the flower de lis as thoſe of France, &c.

IV. Arms of Pretension.

Arms of Pretension are thoſe figures which princes or lords carry to ſhow their claims to dominions or territories, though the kingdoms or territories be at preſent in the poſſeſſion of a foreign prince, or another lord. Thus the kings of England, ever ſince the reign of Edward III. have been in uſe to quarter the arms of France.

V. Arms of Concession.

Arms of Concession are either entire arms, or parts of figures, given by princes as a reward to ſubjects for extraordinary ſervice. Thus, Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, granted the figure of a falling crown, ſupported by a ſword, to the anceſtor of the family of Winton.

The famous Joan of Ark, ſurnamed *The Maiden of Orleans*, having, both by her predictions,

predictions, and her perſonal courage, obliged the Engliſh to raiſe the ſeige of Orleans, Charles VII. of France, granted her a coat of arms, viz. " D'Azur, à l'Epée " haute; d'Argent, la gard d'or, ſurmountè " d'une couronne ouverte de *France*, et " acotée de deux feurs de lys d'or; et " changea ſon ſurnom L' Ark en celui de " *Du liſs*."

Sir John Ramſay of Wylieclugh, having diſtinguiſhed himſelf in defence of the King's perſon at Perth, on occaſion of the Earl of Gowrie's conſpiracy, King James VI. in teſtimony of his gratitude to Ramſay, created him Viſcount of Haddington, with this addition to his arms, viz. Azure, a dexter hand holding a ſword piercing a man's heart, with the point ſupporting an imperial crown.

Sir Thomas Erſkine, anceſtor of Lord Kelly and Sir Hugh Harries, were alſo honoured with additional figures by King James VI.

VI. Arms of Communities.

Arms of Communities are ſuch as are uſed by cities, biſhopricks, univerſities, academies,

academies, companies, and other incorporated bodies.

VII. Arms of Dignity.

Arms of Dignity are thoſe marks of diſtinction which denote rank, and offices eccleſiaſtical and ſecular. However, the enſigns of dignity are more properly placed in the form of exterior ornaments, than in the way of internal parts of armorial figures.

VIII. Arms of Patronage.

Arms of Patronage are ſuch figures as the lords of particular manors, lordſhips, or baronies, have added to their family-arms as a mark of ſuperiority or juriſdiction; or ſometimes certain figures, parts of the armorial bearings of great families, are aſſumed by their vaſſals, and uſed along with their armorial figures.—The inſtances of the aſſumption of figures of this kind, drawn into the coats of arms of the gentry of Scotland, would fill a volume.

IX. Arms

IX. Arms of Succession.

Arms of Succession are ſuch as particular families, who inherit certain dignities or eſtates, deviſed in their favour by entail or family-ſettlement, have quartered with their own family-arms.—Circumſtances of this nature have given riſe to the numerous quartered arms that every where appear throughout the kingdom.

Having thus viewed the different kinds of armorial figures uſed in this country, either in an ancient or modern way, the next general diviſion that naturally preſents itſelf to our view, is that of the eſſential and integral parts of arms.

This branch naturally divides itſelf into eleven diviſions.

1. The Shield, or Eſcutcheon.
2. The Colours.
3. The Bearings.
4. The Partition-lines.
5. The Ordinaries.

6. The

6. The Differences, or Rebeatments.
7. The Helmet and Wreath.
8. The Creſt.
9. The Motto.
10. The Supporters.
11. The Compartment.

I. Of the SHIELD, or ESCUTCHEON.

The SHIELD, conſidered ſo far as it regards Heraldry, is underſtood to ſignify the *ground* or *field* whereon are repreſented the figures that make up what we in modern times call *a coat of arms*.

The ſhield, ſo far as I have been able to diſcover, is the moſt ancient piece of defenſive armour, and ſeems to me of the ſame nature with the *bucklers* among the Greeks.

Homer, in the deſcription of his heroes, informs us, that the buckler of Ajax was compoſed of ſeven folds of bull's ſkin, covered with a braſs plate. He likewiſe informs us, that the ſhield of Achilles conſiſted of ten folds of leather, fortified by five plates; two plates of braſs, two of tin, and the fifth of gold.

I can have no doubt but that the word

ſcutcheon is derived from the Latin *ſcutum*, and the Greek Σκύτος, which ſignifies a *ſkin*. This is the more natural, as *ſhields* were generally either made of leather, or covered with it. It is generally known, that from the word *ſcutum* is derived that title of honour which is applied to gentlemen in France, *Eſcuire*, and in Great Britain, *Eſquire* *. Among the Greeks the ſhield acquired a name from the circumſtance of armorial figures being uſually painted or engraved upon it, απο τυ γλυφειν.

Hiſtorians and antiquarians amuſe us with various forms of ſhields ſaid to have been in uſe among the ancients. Their mention of ſuch is ſo very brief, that in

* The word is now miſerably proſtituted. An opinion ſeems to be received among us, that every man who figures in the ſtyle of *a gentleman*, has a right to be called an *Eſquire*. I am inclined to think my countrymen much miſtaken as to this epithet. There is no more connection between a land-eſtate, however large, and the word *eſquire*, than there is between a *patent of peerage* and a *precept of ſeiſin*. The title *Eſquire* is miſapplied, when aſcribed to any perſon, except he comes under the following deſcription:— The younger ſons of noblemen, and their heirs-male; the four *Eſquires* of the King's body; and the eldeſt ſons of all Baronets.

any

any view the information we can derive from them, muſt be of little uſe to us; therefore I ſhall not relate them. The truth is, there is no kingdom, people, or country, but who have had forms of ſhields peculiar to themſelves. On the moſt ancient ſeals or coins which I have been able to diſcover, the ſhields of arms are of a triangular figure, and commonly repreſented as if hung up by the left corner. I have met with ſeveral ancient books of blazon, who lay it down as a rule, that in the days of old, "That they who "fought on foot, had their ſhields hung "up by the right corner; and they "who fought on horſeback, had their "ſhields hung up by the left corner."

It has been the uniform practice in Scotland, and indeed in all other countries of Europe, that women have placed their arms upon a figure of a ſquare form, one of the angles being upmoſt.

That the ſhield was reckoned the moſt important piece of armour, appears from this circumſtance, that it could not be loſt in battle, or left behind, without the greateſt degree of ignominy to the bearer; and that the loſing of it was a crime which

the Spartans puniſhed with the pain of death *.

From Tacitus, and other authors of antiquity, we are informed, that thoſe perſons who had the misfortune to loſe their ſhields in battle, were excluded from ſacrifices and public councils; and that, to avoid this ignominy, many people who had eſcaped death in the field, made away with themſelves.

The ſuperficies of the geometrical body, or the ſpace within the bounding lines, is generally called with us *the field*.

Diodorus Siculus, mentioning the Gauls, ſays, That every one of them adorned his ſhield according to his peculiar fancy.—Among the Romans, the ſoldiers not only bore on their ſhields the enſign of the legion to

* When Epaminondas, the famous general of the *Thebans*, received a mortal wound at the battle of *Mantinea*, where he gained the victory, lying under the agonies of death, ſhewed no concern or ſolicitude, but only for the loſs of his ſhield. He aſked thoſe about him, in the moſt anxious manner, what was become of it. Diſmal as his ſituation was, he ſays, "Good Heavens, have they run away with my "ſhield!" Being anſwered, that his *ſhield* was ſafe in the cuſtody of one of his armour-bearers, the hero called for it, kiſſed it, and died ſatisfied.

which

which they belonged, but likewiſe a mark importing the rank every one of them held.

II. Of the COLOURS.

Next to the Shield, or Eſcutcheon, we muſt conſider the various TINCTURES, or COLOURS, that are laid on it, and the figures with which it is charged.

The following are the colours which occur in modern coats of arms: 1. Azure; 2. Argent; 3. Vert; 4. Gules; 5. Sable; 6. Or.

Azure	signifies	Blue.
Argent		White.
Vert		Green.
Gules		Red.
Sable		Black.
Or		Yellow.

III. The BEARINGS, or FIGURES.

Arms, as has been ſaid, conſiſt of the field, which is already mentioned, and of figures charged on the field, which are called ARMORIAL FIGURES. Thoſe figures are extremely different, according to the

the original fancy of the anceſtors of the bearers, or peculiar circumſtances which have given riſe to the aſſuming of various figures.

The ſun, moon, and ſtars; rivers, caſtles, ſhips, bridges, and towers; lions, eagles, foxes, rocks, trees, &c. have all been employed to expreſs remarkable events of glory, grandeur, and power, and actions of eclat, ſuch as ſieges, battles, and aſſaults.—The piety and ſuperſtition of thoſe ages wherein ignorance reigned, has very much enriched the ſcience of Heraldry. Devotions and pilgrimages have ſupplied it with the images of ſaints and of angels, eſcalop-ſhells, and pilgrimage-ſtaves; and the expeditions to the Holy Land, the *Cruſades*, have occaſioned the invention of an infinite number of croſſes, to diſtinguiſh the nations and the private families who engaged in thoſe expeditions, which the zeal of our anceſtors made holy.

The implements of war, as lances, ſwords, bows and arrows, trumpets, horns, ſpears, and darts, were naturally very early introduced as armorial figures; and the propenſity of mankind to hunting, fiſhing, and

and muſic, have furniſhed many figures in Heraldry, as dogs, nets, flutes, violins, &c.

IV. The PARTITION-LINES.

PARTITION-LINES are thoſe diviſions of the ſhield made by ſtrokes different ways.—The partitions are various, according to the nature of the figures that are to be repreſented on the ſhield.

V. The ORDINARIES.

There are certain principal figures which in their full extent may take up one third part of the ſhield, and which, on account of their general uſe in Britain, are called ORDINARIES. Theſe are,

1. The Chief.
2. The Pale.
3. The Feſs.
4. The Bend.
5. The Bend Siniſter.
6. The Cheveron.
7. The Croſs.
8. The Saltier, or St Andrew's Croſs.

VI. The

VI. The DIFFERENCES.

Under this head muſt be reckoned thoſe figures which have been added to the branches of families, to diſtinguiſh them from their chief; ſuch as the LABEL, the CRESCENT, the MULLET, &c. which are univerſally underſtood to difference the deſcendents of firſt, ſecond, third ſons, &c.

A practice of differencing families prevailed in Scotland, which appears to have been peculiar to itſelf. Moſt other nations, ambitious to retain the armorial figures of their anceſtors, have added other figures to them; but our anceſtors lighted upon a way of their own, which was, to throw away a part of their paternal arms, and which, in the language of Heraldry, may be called ABATEMENT.

VII. The HELMET and WREATH.

The HELMET and WREATH, conſidered as pieces of warlike armour, are different; but, for the conveniency of viewing them

them as figures now uſed in modern times, I have placed them under one head.

The Helmet of the ancients was a piece of armour, with which they covered their heads in battle *.

Helmets are diſtinguiſhed, 1ſt, By the *Matter* they are made of; 2dly, By their *Form*; and, 3dly, By their *Situation.*

1. As to the *Matter* or ſubſtance, thoſe of ſovereigns were compoſed of burniſhed gold; thoſe of great lords were compoſed of ſilver, figured with gold; the helmets of gentlemen were made of poliſhed ſteel.

2. As to the *Form* of helmets, thoſe of ſovereigns are open. Thoſe of ſubjects have a number of bars to diſtinguiſh their different ranks: The helmet of a duke had eleven bars, the helmet of an earl had ſeven, that of a baron had five, and the helmet of a gentleman had three.

3. As to *Situation*, the helmet full was underſtood to denote abſolute power;

* Helmets, being part of the armour of a ſoldier, can only, with propriety, be uſed by noblemen and gentlemen whoſe anceſtors wore ſuch pieces of armour.—No biſhop uſes a helmet on his arms; neither would any gentleman of the *long robe*, if they attended to propriety.

when placed in profile, it denoted a great lord, who held his eſtate of the ſovereign.

The Wreath is that piece of armour which ſtands immediately above the helmet. Anciently in Scotland it was called the *roll*, or *row*, on account of its ſhape. The Engliſh and we have long been in uſe to call it a *torſe*.

In Heraldry it is laid down as a rule, that Wreaths ſhould be of the colours of the ſhield, and the figures that are charged upon it.

In the days of old, the warriors were at great pains to keep their helmets *clear*; they therefore covered them with ſtuffs of the colours of their armorial figures. It commonly happened, that in battle thoſe coverings were much cut or torn, and conſequently hung down in a looſe manner. Their repreſentation in this form is now called *mantlings*.

In Scotland, the mantlings ſhould be of the colours of the field and of the arms, with this variation *, that the mantlings of

* This difference is taken from the ancient parliamentary robes wore by our peers, which were of *ſcarlet*.

all

all the nobility are *Gules*, doubled with ermine.

Wreaths are ſometimes laid aſide; and in their place, crowns, or capes of ſtate, are aſſumed, upon which the creſt is placed.

When creſts are uſed alone, they are always placed on a *wreath*. However, a different practice prevailed in England in the reign of Henry V. In that country, before that reign, no man under the rank of a knight was allowed to place his creſt on a *wreath*; but it ſeems now to be a generally-received opinion, that every gentleman may place his creſt upon a wreath.

VIII. The CREST.

The CREST is the higheſt part of an armorial atchievement, being placed upon the wreath.

The ancients made uſe of the creſt, by placing them on their heads. They might have two reaſons for this: 1ſt, It ſerved as a mark of diſtinction in battle; 2dly, It made them appear much taller, and more terrible, than they otherwiſe were *.

* Terribilem galeam criſtis flammaſque vomentem.
Virg. Æn. viii. 620.

With regard to the antiquity of the uſe of creſts in Scotland, I find, from a book ſaid to have been wrote by Sir James Balfour, in the reign of King Charles I. that after all the inquiry and ſearch which he had made for old ſeals in Scotland, he never could find a ſeal with a creſt upon it until the reign of King David I. In that King's reign he found two; one belonging to the Earl of Sutherland, having a cat ſaliant for a creſt; the other belonged to Gilchriſt Earl of Angus, and had a branch of a tree for a creſt.

In the year 1389, on the ſeal of James Earl of Douglas and Marr, lord of the barony of Cavers, affixed to a charter in favour of the convent of Melroſe, there is a plume of feathers placed as a creſt.

In the year 1442, there was a tranſumpt of this charter, with a particular deſcription of the ſeal, taken before the abbot of Melroſe. As it is ſomewhat ſingular, I here inſert an abſtract of it.

" Charta bonæ memoriæ Domini Jacobi " Comitis de Douglas et de Marr, ac do- " mini baroniæ de Cavers, cum ſuo vero " ſigillo rotundo in cera rubra alba im- " preſſa, modo chartarum penden. ſigil-

" latum:

" latum: in cujus quidem ſigilli rotundi-
" tate, ſeu circumferentia, ſculpebantur hæc
" verba, SIGILLUM JACOBI COMITIS DE
" DOUGLAS; et infra circumferentiam ſcul-
" pebatur clypeus triangularis, et ſupra
" dictum clypeum le timrale, et quædam
" boſca de plumis; et ex utraque parte
" ejuſdem clypei quædam arbor cum ramis.
" Dictus vero clypeus geſtus erat cum be-
" ſtia ſilveſtri, ad modum leonis ſeu leo-
" pardi; et infra dictum clypeum ſculpe-
" bantur tres ſtellulæ et unum cor, et in
" infima parte idem; et in ſecunda et in-
" fima parte ſculpebantur ſex cruciuncu-
" læ, vulgariter dict. *croyſlets*, cum le band
" in medio earundem; et in duabus ſu-
" perioribus partibus dicti clypei erat
" ſculptura facta modo contrario ad in-
" feriorem ſculpturam."

The ſeal of George Earl of March is appended to a charter of the lands of Sorrolefield, in favour of the convent of Melroſe, 8th May 1400; on which there is a creſt, viz. the head and neck of a horſe bridled.

To a charter in favour of Sayer de Seatoun, the ſeal of Roger Quincey, Earl of Wincheſter, in England, there is append-

ed

ed a ſeal, upon which there is a dragon for a creſt. On the legend round the ſeal are theſe words, *Sigillum Rogeri de Quincey Conſtabularii Scotiæ.* The charter has no date, but it is generally agreed, that this Earl died in or before the year 1264.

The ſeal of Robert Duke of Albany, Earl of Fife and Menteith, is appended to a precept in favour of Melroſe abbey, dated 26th May 1389. Upon this ſeal there is a wolf's head for a creſt, with an arrow ſticking in it, and holding a roſe in his mouth. It is very common for creſts to be a part of the figures that are borne upon the ſhield. Thus the creſt of Scotland was a lion; that of England a leopard; and the creſt of France is a *flower de lis.*

The Earl of Dunfermline carried a creſcent for his creſt; and the family of Lothian carry a ſun in his glory.

Sometimes the creſt is taken from the ſupporters. Thus the Earl of Wemyſs carried a ſwan for his creſt, and his ſupporters were two ſwans. Often the creſt is aſſumed on account of alliance; and it has been very common in Scotland for vaſſals to aſſume the armorial figures of their

ſuperiors,

ſuperiors, or parts of them, for their creſts.

Sometimes creſts relate to employment. Thus the anceſtors of the family of Annandale being wardens of the marches, and very famous for repreſſing robberies, took for their creſt a ſpur with wings.

Creſts are ſometimes conferred by ſovereigns on their ſubjects to perpetuate heroic actions; yet creſts are not hereditary, nor ſo fixed, but that perſons may alter them. The rules of Heraldry, and the practice of all modern nations, has allowed this freedom.

IX. The MOTTO.

The word MOTTO is derived from an Italian word, which ſignifies *ſaying*. Anciently in Scotland it was called DITTON.

Mottoes are, for the moſt part, relative to ſome part of the armorial atchievement, particularly the creſt; and from thence ariſes a compariſon, the one explaining the other: however, ſome mottoes relate neither to the creſt nor to any figure within the ſhield, but relate to the ſupporters.

When

When mottoes relate to the creſt, they are placed above the creſt; when they relate to the ſupporters, they are placed on the compartment, upon which the ſupporters ſtand.

X. The SUPPORTERS.

SUPPORTERS are one of the principal ornaments of an armorial atchievement, and are placed on the ſides of the ſhield. The origin of ſupporters is derived from the tournaments, wherein the knights cauſed their arms to be carried by their ſervants, under the diſguiſe of bears, lions, griffons, ſavages, &c. The ſervants alſo, under the cover of the ſkins of thoſe animals, ſtood and guarded the ſhields of their maſters.

From the inſpection of ancient ſeals, it appears, that it was long the practice to have arms ſupported only on the one ſide. In the year 1284, Muriel Counteſs of Strathairn appended her ſeal to a charter, upon which ſeal there is only one ſupporter, viz. a falcon.

'From Wredus's collection of the ancient ſeals of the Earls of Flanders, there are

many inſtances of arms ſupported by one animal.

In Sir James Balfour's manuſcript relating to exterior ornaments, he ſays, "The "firſt uſe of ſupporters in Scotland began "in the reign of Alexander II. and "the cuſtom was frequent in the reign "of Alexander III. who began his reign "in the year 1249."

I find from an abſtract of a charter now in the Scots college of Paris, that the arms of John Stewart, Lord Kyle, in the year 1364, were ſupported by two ſavages.

The right of uſing ſupporters in Britain is hereditary in the lineal heirs of families; but does not belong to younger ſons, neither among the nobility nor gentry.

Richard II. of England appears to have been the firſt king of that country who uſed ſupporters, which were two angels; and his ſucceſſor, Henry IV. carried alſo two angels for ſupporters *.

* Sir George Mackenzie informs us, that the uſing of angels as ſupporters by ſubjects, was rare in Scotland; but informs us, that the Lords Borthwick and Jedburgh have been in uſe to have their arms ſupported by angels; which, ſays he, they uſed before

XI. The COMPARTMENT.

The COMPARTMENT is that figure in heraldry upon which the ſhield and ſupporters uſually ſtand or reſt. It is of no fixed form, neither by ancient nor modern practice. Sometimes it is formed like an eſcrol, to contain a *motto* below the arms.

The Compartment is not a proper nor a regular piece of armory; neither, ſo far as I can diſcover, is it an ancient one; for, among the many ancient ſeals of arms belonging to the nobility and gentry of Britain, which I have carefully inſpected, there is no ſuch thing to be ſeen.

This figure is however aſſumed by noble families, to perpetuate actions of heroiſm of their anceſtors. Thus Lord Douglas, in the reign of Robert Bruce, having defeated the Engliſh army in Jedburgh-foreſt, that they might not eſcape, cauſed interweave or wreathe ſo much of the

fore they were *ennobled*. I much doubt that this learned author is miſtaken with regard to this point; for I have inſpected ſeveral ſeals of Lord Borthwick's family, from the year 1398 down to the year 1580, and on ſuch of them as have ſupporters I always find two *lions*.

wood,

wood, as ſtopped that part of the paſſage by which he conjectured they might make their eſcape. Hence that family, the glory of Europe, and the honour of Scotland, have been in uſe to uſe a compartment on which their ſupporters ſtand, reſembling a field incloſed with interwoven wood.

FROM the various occurrences attending mankind, particulars have ariſen which require to be treated of ſeparately; and which could not, with propriety, be interſperſed among the obſervations which I have hitherto been ſtating. Of that nature are the figures uſed in heraldry denoting the illegitimacy of the bearers.

Among the polite nations of Europe, arms have ever been conſidered as ſacred enſigns of families, and could not deſcend to ſpurious offspring. Hence I find it laid down by the greateſt writers of antiquity, that *baſtards* cannot carry the arms of their ſuppoſed fathers.

I do not find among the more ancient annals of Britain, any inſtance that ever the natural ſon of a prince or a great man carried the arms of his ſuppoſed father; on the contrary, I find that William, the na-

tural ſon of William the Conqueror, never aſſumed his father's arms; neither did Robert, the natural ſon of Henry I.

William, the natural ſon of Henry II. who was afterwards created Earl of Saliſbury, by King Richard I. in the year 1196, ſo far from carrying the arms of his ſuppoſed father, he carried the figure of a long ſword.

It appears, from an edict of the Archduke Albert, concerning the arms of the nobility of the Belgians, that the practice of baſtards aſſuming armorial figures might be attended with dangerous conſequences; to prevent which, he made the following order.

" To redreſs the abuſes which have fal-
" len out with reſpect to *baſtards*, and their
" deſcendents, which have preſumed to carry
" the furname of the lawful family, as alſo
" the arms of the ſame, without placing
" therein any mark of baſtardy; ſo that, in
" proceſs of time, the deſcendents of ſome
" natural or unlawful ſon come often to
" put themſelves in rank with the lawful,
" and pretend to their ſucceſſions, rights,
" and prerogatives, on account, that nei-
" ther by the name nor by the arms there

" can

" can be known any difference or diſtinc-
" tion betwixt the lawful children and the
" deſcendents of baſtards; *We will*, and
" expreſsly command, that to the arms of
" baſtards and unlawful children, (unleſs
" they be legitimate by letters from us or
" our predeceſſors), and their deſcendents,
" ſhall be added a difference, and notable
" ſpecial mark, viz. to the arms of the ſaid
" baſtards or unlawful children, a *bar*;
" and, to that of their deſcendents, a re-
" markable note from thoſe uſed by the
" younger deſcendents of lawful children,
" under the pain, &c."

The figure of a *bar*, called by us the *baſtard bar*, is well known through Europe as a mark of illegitimation. It is a traverſe figure which comes from the upper left corner of the ſhield, and paſſes towards the right corner in the loweſt part, ſurmounting the principal armorial figures.

Was I to point out the families in Britain whoſe illegitimacy I have had occaſion to diſcover, I ſhould certainly ſatisfy the reader with various marks of baſtardy; and, perhaps, with other miſcellaneous obſervations.—This would be juſtly reckoned

koned an invidious taſk which I had taken upon me; therefore, with regard to the preſent ſubject, I ſhall be excuſed, I hope, though I avoid entering upon ſuch a diſcuſſion. At the ſame time I muſt make this declaration, that although I have a great regard for many families in Scotland and England whoſe anceſtors labour under a *macula natalium*, yet my regard for fact, and for the diſcovery of facts, is a great deal ſtronger; and, with that view, if it could have ſerved any valuable purpoſe, if it could have led to any diſcovery of importance to the public, or to individuals, I ſhould readily have quoted the inſtances of the armorial figures of ſuch perſons.

Whether or not perſons who are legitimated by ſovereigns, have a right to carry their paternal arms, is a queſtion which has been debated by eminent writers; however, in my apprehenſion, it is a clear point that they cannot, becauſe no king can beſtow the right of blood, neither can ſuch as are legitimated, ſucceed to feudal rights by the Roman law.

HAVING thus ſtated theſe obſervations, I propoſe

propoſe to conclude with a few upon the following ſubjects.

1. Of Crowns.
2. Of Civil and Military offices.
3. Of Public Proceſſions.

I. Of Crowns.

Several learned writers on heraldry, particularly Sir George Mackenzie in his Science of Heraldry, p. 91. informs us, that the origin of Crowns is derived from the Romans.

Ancient writers inform us, that the firſt Roman emperors wore no other crowns, except ſuch as were made of garlands or laurel; and, no wonder, indeed, that they were content with crowns of this nature, ſince the people of Rome ſo much teſtified their abhorrence of every enſign of royalty: but as the power and ambition of thoſe emperors encreaſed, they began to aſſume *diadems*.—Antony the conſul preſented one of this nature to Julius Cæſar; and, that he might the more eaſily deceive the people, he environed it with a *laurel crown*.

The Romans had ſeven different kinds of Crowns.

1. The mural crown, which was due to him who, upon an attack, firſt ſcaled the walls of the enemy.

2. The *camp* crown, or what in their language was called the *corona caſtrenſis*. This was due to him who firſt made a breach in the camp of the enemy.

3. The naval crown, which was conferred upon him who firſt boarded a ſhip of the enemy *.

4. The triumphal crown, made of laurel, and granted only to *generals* who conquered their enemies, and who had a triumph decreed to them by the ſenate of Rome.

5. The oval crown, made of myrtle, and granted to thoſe perſons who were victorious in the Julian games.—The Romans alſo ſometimes beſtowed this crown on thoſe who had ſubdued ſlaves or pirates, unworthy of the Roman valour, and whoſe conquerors on that account were not reckoned worthy of a *triumph*.

6. The

* Queen Anne honoured James Moodie, commander of the ſhip Prince George, with a coronet of this kind to place his creſt on, as a reward for his merit in relieving the caſtle of Denia in Spain, when beſieged by the French in the year 1708.

6. The obſidional crown was made of graſs, and conferred upon the commander who had held out a ſiege.

7. The civic crown was conferred upon a brave ſoldier, who ſaved the life of a fellow-citizen, or who reſcued him from the enemy after he had been taken priſoner.

Beſides thoſe crowns, which were conferred on account of perſonal bravery exerciſed in the common cauſe of their country, the Romans had alſo three other kinds of crowns which they conferred upon particular occaſions.

1. The olive crown, which was made of olive-leaves, and was given to thoſe who came off victorious at the Olympic games.

2. They had a crown which they called *corona populea*, which they ſometimes conferred upon young men whom they found eminently induſtrious.

3. They had a crown of ivy, which they called *corona hederalis*, which they appropriated to the poets.

When crowns are placed immediately above the ſhield, they denote dignity; when they are placed upon the helmet, or upon the wreath, they are only conſidered as devices.

The ancient crown of Scotland conſiſted only of a circle of gold, brightened with piles. This form continued down till the reign of Achaius, when the flower *de liſſes* and *croſſes florii* were introduced. This alteration is not only atteſted by our own hiſtorians, but alſo by foreigners. Hoppingius, cap. 6. p. 3. has theſe words: "Acceptis in coronæ circo quatuor liliis "aureis, cum ſalutiferæ crucis quatuor "aureis ſignis, paulo eminentioribus par-"tibus intervallis diſcretis, ut inde Scotiæ "gentis Chriſtianæ religionis, inviolata-"que fidei obſervatio, omnibus dignoſce-"retur."

The earlieſt appearance of the crown of Scotland being cloſed with arches is in the reign of James II. where he is repreſented on a ſilver coin with a crown on his head cloſed, topped with a *mond*, ſurmounted with a croſs patee.

For a particular deſcription of the imperial crown of Scotland, ſee Mr Niſbet's Heraldry, vol. 2. part 4. p. 42.

THE arms of the nobility in Britain are enſigned with crowns, which, in the language of this country, are called *coronets*, and

and are different, according to the different ranks of peerage.

1. The coronet of a Duke is a circle of gold adorned with precious ſtones. The cap of the coronet is of crimſon velvet turned up ermine.

The earlieſt appearance of a Ducal coronet which I have been able to diſcover in Scotland, is that on the ſhield of Alexander Duke of Albany, brother of James III. Such a coronet is to be ſeen on many impreſſions of his arms.

2. The coronet of a Marquis is a circle of gold adorned with flowers, and two points with pearls on them. The cap is the ſame with the Duke's, being crimſon velvet, turned up ermine.

The uſe of a coronet of this nature muſt be modern in Scotland, ſince there were no perſons who enjoyed that rank of peerage here before the 17th April 1599, when the Earls of Arran and Huntly were raiſed to this rank by the titles of *Marquis of Hamilton* and *Marquis of Huntly*.

3. The coronet of an Earl in Great Britain is a circle of gold, adorned with jewels, and brightened with five points

topped, with pearls alternately with flowers; but the points are higher than the flowers.

Earls are ancient in Great Britain. Torfeus, in his Hiſtory of Orkney, mentions a perſon under the deſcription of *Meldunus Comes in Scotia*, in the year 900.

Fordun informs us, that Kenneth III. King of Scotland, was killed by Finel, daughter of Gruchin Earl of Angus.

From ancient charters and evidents, it appears, that ſo long as there were few Earls in Scotland, the title *Comes* was only added to their Chriſtian name, without mentioning their earldoms. In a charter by Alexander I. to the church of Scoon, dated in the year 1115, there are two Earls witneſſes, *Maliſius Comes*, *Murdoch Comes* *.

4. The coronet of a Viſcount is a circle of gold, adorned with diamonds, and brightened with thirteen great pearls, without either points or flowers.

This dignity is entirely modern in Scotland; neither was there any ſuch rank of peerage in England until the reign of Henry VI. who in his eighteenth year created *John de Belmont* a Viſcount.

* It is extremely probable that theſe two Earls were Strathern and Athol.

5. The

5. The coronet of a Baron, is a crimſon velvet cap, with a golden circle, adorned with ſix pearls on the top. This rank of peerage, which is now the loweſt, is the moſt ancient in both parts of the united kingdom.

Lords Barons uſed no coronets, neither in Scotland nor England, until the reign of Charles II. This appears from a warrant under the hand of that King, dated the 29th June 1665. For the ſatisfaction of the curious I here inſert it.

" Our Sovereign Lord ordains a letter " to be made and paſſed under the great " ſeal of this kingdom, mentioning, That " whereas the noblemen of higher degree " of this kingdom, by titles of honour, " were diſtinguiſhed from gentlemen of " lower quality, in all coronations and par- " liaments, by ſcarlet robes, and other " marks of honour, wherewith they were " adorned at their creation many ages " ago, with no ſmall luſtre, in their " particular degrees and places, they were " manifeſtly known to be different in their " ſeveral ſtations; amongſt which diſtinc- " tions the divers forms of coronets or- " dained for and appointed to be carried

" by

" by Dukes, Marquiſſes, Earls, and Viſ-
" counts, at the moſt magnificent corona-
" tion of the Kings of Scotland, added
" no ſmall ornament and ſtate; all which
" conſidered, by reaſon the Barons and
" Lords of parliament of the ancient
" kingdom, moſt famous in former times,
" who had places and vote in parliament,
" and all other public conventions by he-
" ritable right, have not had hither-
" to any ornament to their head in ſuch
" ſolemnities as became their rank; and
" becauſe it is juſt and reaſonable, that
" theſe of the degree of Peers carry a
" mark of honour ſuitable to that of the
" Peers of a higher degree; his Majeſty,
" willing to ſhow all theſe of that degree
" in time coming his royal favour, doth
" ordain and appoint, by theſe preſents,
" That they, and their heirs, Barons and
" Lords of parliament, made or to be
" made, at any public or ſolemn conven-
" tion ſhall have and carry on their head
" a certain crimſon-velvet cap, with a
" golden circle decored with ſix pearls on
" the top, equally diſtant one from an-
" other, on the day of the coronation of
" his Majeſty's ſucceſſors Kings of Scot-
" land,

" land, and alſo in all time and place ;
" and after the ſame manner, that the
" Viſcounts of this kingdom, and other
" Peers of higher degree of honour, carry
" and uſe their coronets, or may by right
" and cuſtom uſe and carry the ſame ; as
" alſo, that they may ſet it on their coats
" of arms, or any where elſe they pleaſe :
" And his Majeſty ordains theſe his letters
" patents, that they may be the better
" known, to be inſert and regiſtrate in
" the regiſters of his chancery, together
" with the figure of the ſaid cap ; and
" alſo that they be forthwith inſert in the
" public office of the Lion King at Arms,
" amongſt the public acts thereof; where-
" by his ſervants, the Lion and the Heralds,
" may have the ſurer knowledge of his
" Majeſty's command and commiſſion, to
" obſerve and obey the ſame in all time
" coming, ſo often and whenſoever it
" ſhall be neceſſary, or occaſion ſhall re-
" quire. And theſe preſents ſhall be a
" ſufficient warrant to the Director of
" the Chancellary to write, and the Lord
" Chancellor, or Keeper of the Great Seal,
" to append the ſame thereto ; as alſo to
" the Lion King at Arms to regiſtrate

the

" the ſame in the books of his office, and " give out extracts thereof."

II. Of Civil and Military Offices.

1. The Lord High Chancellor, ſays Sir George Mackenzie, is the firſt officer of the nation, and is by office Preſident in every court, act 1. parl. 1. Charles II. It appears from the laws of Malcolm II. that L. 10 was ordained to be paid to the Chancellor for the fee of the ſeal appended to the charter of every hundred-pound land.

This high officer in Scotland was in uſe to place behind his arms, as the badge of his office, two maces in Saltier, enſigned with imperial crowns, and below his arms an open purſe, embroidered with the royal arms of the kingdom.

The Lord Chancellor of England carries as the badge of his office a mace, being no other than a ſtaff enſigned with a crown; but his chief ſymbol is the purſe, which is embroidered all over with the ſovereign enſigns of his Majeſty.

2. The great Chamberlain of Scotland was the officer next the Chancellor: he was

ſtyled *Magnus Camerarius.* The ſymbol of his office was two keys of gold, placed in ſaltier behind the ſhield of his arms.

It appears from the *Regiam Majeſtatem*, that the fees of the Chamberlain amounted to L. 200 *per annum*, which was paid him out of the tolls and cuſtoms ariſing from the boroughs.

3. The office of Lord Juſtice-General of Scotland, was generally enjoyed by a Nobleman. This office being once hereditary in the Noble family of Argyle, who were alſo heritable Great Maſter-Houſeholds to the Kings of Scotland, that family carried as a badge of theſe high offices, a batton, and a ſword enſigned with the imperial crown and creſt of Scotland.

4. The office of Lord High Treaſurer was eſtabliſhed by James I. after his return from captivity in England. Before this period the Lord Chamberlain acted the part of Treaſurer.

5. The Maſter of the Houſehold was called in Scotland *Magiſter Hoſpitii.* There is no veſtige of this office before the return of James I.

6. There was an officer in Scotland called in charters *Panetarius*, who com-

manded over the bakers; and an officer called *Buttelarius*, who had a like authority over the inn-keepers.

In the letter directed from the nobility of Scotland to Pope John, in the reign of Robert Bruce, dated, at Aberbrothwick, 6th April 1320, the *Buttelarius* and the *Panetarius Scotiæ* are both mentioned.

7. The Lord High Conſtable was an office of great antiquity in Scotland. The firſt High Conſtable which I have been able to diſcover was Richard Morvile.

In the year 1239, David Earl of Athol granted three merks yearly to the monks of Inchfray. This inſtrument begins thus: "David de Cumine, Comes de Athol, Do-"minus de Strathbolgie, Conſtabularius "Scotiæ."

In the year 1312, Gilbert de Hay adhering to King Robert I. was created Lord High Conſtable of Scotland, the office being deſcendible to his heirs: and accordingly this office has been enjoyed by his ſucceſſors of the family of Errol; and who have carried, as a badge of this high office, an arm gauntlated, iſſuing out of a cloud, graſping a naked ſword, erected at the dexter and ſiniſter ſides of their arms.

8. The

8. The office of High Marſhal was an office which we borrowed from the French.

This high office has been enjoyed by the family of Keith ever ſince the reign of Malcolm IV.; for I find, that, in an inſtrument, dated in or before the year 1153, John de Keith is deſigned *Mareſcallus Scotiæ.*

The badge of this office was two battons in ſaltier, enſigned on the top with imperial crowns.

The office of High Marſhal of England is likewiſe hereditary. In the year 1385, Richard II. inveſted Thomas Moubray, Earl of Nottingham, with the title and office of *Earl Marſhal of England.* The Duke of Norfolk is Earl Marſhal of England, in conſequence of his deſcent from Thomas Moubray. and being a roman Catholick, the Earl of Scarborough is by Deſty.

III. Of Public Processions.

No nation are fonder of Public Processions than the Scots: nor is this to be wondered at, when we conſider them as being the deſcendents of a warlike people.

With regard to public proceſſions, the article of *precedency* is of the utmoſt im-

portance. Precedency among ſubjects is thus eſtabliſhed *.

Princes of the Blood, viz. ſons, grandſons, brothers, uncles, &c. of the King.

The following great officers, by the 31ſt act of Henry VIII. *cap.* 10. *anno* 1539, precede all peers.

Archbiſhop of Canterbury.
Lord Chancellor.
Archbiſhop of York.
Lord Treaſurer.
Lord Preſident of the Privy Council.
Lord Privy Seal.

Then follow the Peers, according to the dates of their creations.

* At the coronation of Charles I. the precedency of the Scots nobility was ordered to be the ſame with that of the Engliſh: and to prevent differences among them, it was ordered, that thoſe of the ſame degree of England, ſhould in England have the precedency over Scots peers of the ſame degree; and that alſo thoſe of the ſame rank in Scotland, ſhould in Scotland have precedency over Engliſh peers of the ſame rank.

Dukes

Dukes.
Marquiſſes.
Dukes eldeſt ſons.
Earls.
Marquiſſes eldeſt ſons.
Dukes younger ſons.
Viſcounts.
Earls eldeſt ſons.
Marquiſſes younger ſons.
Biſhops.
Barons.
Speaker of the Houſe of Commons.
Viſcounts eldeſt ſons.
Earls younger ſons.
Barons eldeſt ſons.
Knights of the Garter.
Privy Counſellors.
Chancellor and Under-Treaſurer of the Exchequer.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaſter.
Lord Chief-Juſtice of the King's Bench.
Maſter of the Rolls.
Lord Chief-Juſtice of the Common Pleas.
Lord Chief-Baron of the Exchequer.
Juſtices and Barons in the Courts of Law.
Viſcounts younger ſons.
Barons younger ſons.
Baronets of England.

Baronets of Nova Scotia.
Baronets of Ireland.
Knights of the Bath.
Field and Flag officers.
Knights Bachelors.
Maſters in Chancery.
Serjeants at Law.
Baronets eldeſt ſons.
Eſquires.
Citizens.
Burgeſſes.

The following officers, whether they are peers or commoners, precede all others of their own rank.

The Lord Great Chamberlain.
Lord High Conſtable.
Earl Marſhal.
Lord High Admiral.
Lord Steward of the Houſehold.
Lord Chamberlain of the Houſehold.
Secretaries of State.

Among women, precedency is due according to the rank of their huſbands or of their fathers.

SECT.

SECT. IV.

The Form of FUNERAL SERVICE.

ALTHOUGH the moſt ancient funeral on record, is that of Sarah, the wife of Abraham the patriarch; yet there can remain no doubt, but that as perſons died, they were interred with that decency and reſpect due to their rank.

Every nation has had methods of funeral ſervice peculiar to themſelves. Reverence and decency, which at firſt were chiefly regarded, turned into pomp and vanity. This gave occaſion to ſumptuary laws, reſtraining funeral extravagance.

When the ſoul leaves the body, it has been the cuſtom among all nations to cloſe the eyes and ſhut the mouth of the corpſe. Among the Jews and Romans, the next ceremony was, to waſh the body; which they afterwards laid upon a floor, covered with a ſheet; and placing a number of lighted candles around the room, in the day as well as the night; the place being always attended by a number of relations and domeſtic ſervants of the deceaſed.

Among

Among the Romans, men were kept uninterred for ſeven days. The Egyptians kept embalmed corpſes forty days. A ſimilar practice has likewiſe obtained in Britain: which ſeems to be very proper, for two reaſons; 1ſt, To avoid haſty burial of ſuch perſons as might have a chance to recover; 2dly, That there might be time to make the neceſſary preparations for the ſolemnization of the funeral.

Among the ancients, when the day for the funeral ſervice arrived, the body was wrapped in a ſheet amidſt flowers and herbs, then put into the coffin, which was either made of wood or lead; and it was a very common practice, to put ſomething into the coffin which the deceaſed principally eſteemed.

Joſephus, in his 7th book, *Antiq. Judaic. c.* 12. informs us, that Solomon buried a great deal of gold with David his father. A like practice prevailed among the Romans, until it was prohibited.

The corpſe was either carried to the place where it was to be depoſited, by the ſervants of the deceaſed; or, if the diſtance rendered this method impracticable, it was placed on a carriage. In Britain, carriages

riages employed in this ſervice were called *hearſes*, probably from a Dutch word *hereſh*, ſignifying *dominus*, or *princeps*, to keep people in mind, that the uſe of a hearſe was peculiar to people of rank.

The Romans interred their dead abroad in the fields, *in extremitate agri*; and with them it was a rule to leave "quatuor pe-
"dum interſtitium in agrorum limitibus,
"ad ſepeliendum milites, et ſucceſſores
"dominorum."

Among the Romans, thoſe perſons who had the *jus imaginum*, exhibited them on funeral occaſions. Thus, when a perſon of this rank died, his neareſt relation ordered the images of the family's anceſtors to be carried out in the funeral proceſſion. From this practice, we have derived our cuſtom of exhibiting our anceſtral honours on funeral occaſions. It appears from a manuſcript book preſerved at Guildhall, that even ſo early as the reign of Edward III. when a gentleman of noble extract died, a perſon dreſſed in armour, mounted upon horſeback, carried the banner, the ſhield, and the helmet of the deceaſed, before the corpſe. If Simon of Durham is good authority, we are war-

ranted to believe, that Henry II. of England was carried to church for interment, dreſſed in his royal robes, his crown upon his head, his gloves on his hands, his ring on his finger, his ſceptre in his hand, his ſword at his ſide, and his ſpurs on his heels.

By the Canon law, certain fees were due to the pariſh-church within which a perſon died: hence controverſies have ariſen. *Panor. nu. p.* 133. ſtates the matter to this purpoſe: "If a man die, not diſpoſing "where he will be buried, whether ſhall "he be challenged by his pariſh-church, "or by the church where all his anceſtors "have been buried?" It is reſolved by the great doctors, that his heir ſhall pay *portionem canonicam* to the pariſh-church, and that the deceaſed may be buried with his anceſtors.

In England, it was a very common practice in ancient times, for the ſovereigns to aſſiſt at funerals, and often to witneſs the burial of their ſubjects. Thus Henry III. went to the abbey of Eveſham, to aſſiſt at the funeral of Simon de Montfort; and King Henry VII. in the 14th year

year of his reign, was preſent at the funeral of Lord Viſcount Wells.

I was lately favoured with the inſpection of an ancient manuſcript belonging to a gentleman in London, which contained many curious particulars relating to the antiquities of the Engliſh nation. Among others, it contained this memorandum: "Ane auld Erle of Northumberland, "Seyard be naime, being ſicke, armede "him in his armor, and gat him up in "his bede, ſayinge, a man of his rank "ſhoulde die in armor."

In the reign of Henry VIII. William Courtney had his Majeſty's letters-patent to be Earl of Devon; but before the uſual ſolemnities of creation were gone through, Mr Courtney died. When the King was informed of this circumſtance, he gave orders, that the deceaſed ſhould be interred with the ſolemnity due to a peer of the kingdom. I find from an exchequer-roll, the 10th of Edward I. that William de Couſan received payment from the exchequer of the money which he had expended on the funeral of John Earl of Cornwall.

It was a common practice in England,

and in Scotland, when a perſon of rank died, his heir ordered his *effigies* to be cut on ſtone, repreſenting the deceaſed in a complete military habit. Examples of this kind may be ſeen in the burial-places of many of the great families in both parts of the kingdom. Very entire figures of this nature may be ſeen in the burial-places of the families of Douglas and Borthwick.

The moſt ancient method of depoſiting corpſes in Britain, appears to have been by interment in graves dug in the earth. The inhabitants of every country appear to have expreſſed an anxiety to have their bodies depoſited near to thoſe of their anceſtors. As few nations ever were fonder of the memory of their anceſtors than the Scots, no people could more anxiouſly wiſh to be interred in the ſepulchre of their fathers than they did; yet their peculiar ſituation, by an almoſt unremitting war with their ſouthern neighbours, often deprived them of this gratification. Hence we find ſo many of the gallant houſe of Douglas ſeparated in burial from their famed anceſtors, and interred in Melroſe abbey in Teviotdale.

I find from ſome ancient writings, that it was a practice among the Engliſh, at a very early period, that when any diſtinguiſhed officer died in battle, the ſoldiers took his body, ſet him upright on his feet, put his ſpear into his hand, and then covered him all around with earth up to the ſpear's top *.

Although the practice of interring in lead coffins never became general in Britain, even among perſons of rank, yet the uſe of them is exceedingly ancient; for I find from a preſentment relating to one of the hundreds of Norfolk, in the reign of Edward I. that there was found in a field belonging to Hugh de Aſton, a lead coffin interred. The words of my authority are theſe: "Ricardus Sanwig, ſerviens "Emmæ, uxoris Hugonis de Aſton, a-"rando terram in campis de Aſton, in lo-"co qui vocatur Cherceford, invenit "quandam tumbam; et venerunt Balivi "Domini Regis, ſimul cum tota patria, et "aſportaverunt tumbam, et invenerunt

* I do not ſuppoſe that the practice of women attending funerals, anciently prevailed among warlike nations.

"intus

" intus oſſa cujuſdam hominis involuta in
" *plumbo*, et albo pulvere, de qua materia
" nullus ſciebat, et plumbum traddi-
" tum fuit villæ de Aſton."

The Romans, as has been already obſerved, on funeral occaſions exhibited the images of their anceſtors as proofs of their noble deſcent. We in Great Britain, on occaſions of this nature, exhibit armorial figures in a certain form, which is known by funeral eſcutcheons. The ſhape of figures of this nature is generally known, being of a quadrangular form, ſuſpended by one of the corners. In the middle of the ſpace the arms of the deceaſed, with exterior ornaments, and badges of honour, are painted in the centre. Around the ſides are placed the ſhields of arms of his anceſtors on the father and on the mother's ſide. Thoſe of the father's ſide are placed from the top downwards to the bottom on the right ſide, as thoſe of the anceſtors by the mother's ſide are placed along the left ſide, likewiſe beginning from the top.

At the funerals of perſons of rank, the coronet, helmet, and mantle, are carried before the corpſe; as is alſo a ſword, target, gaunlet, and ſpurs.

Funeral eſcutcheons are commonly placed on the front of houſes, or hung up in churches, where perſons of eminence are interred.

From the remoteſt period of antiquity, it has been the cuſtom to erect tombs in memory of the deceaſed. Before the practice of erecting marble or ſtone monuments was introduced, it was cuſtomary to ſet up a large rubble ſtone, or a heap of ſtones, or where theſe could not be got, to caſt up a mound of earth where a perſon was buried. In courſe of time it became cuſtomary to erect large monuments or ſtatues, upon which epitaphs were inſcribed. The practice of placing inſcriptions on funeral monuments muſt be exceedingly ancient, ſince we find that Lycurgus forbade the name of any perſon to be inſcribed on a tomb, unleſs he was *ſlain* in battle. In England epitaphs muſt be very ancient, becauſe we find, from the teſtimony of ancient writers, that King Arthur had an epitaph in theſe words: "Hic jacet ſepul-
"tus inclytus Rex Arthurius."

It is reported by antiquarians, that William the Conqueror, by the advice of a Norman

Norman Earl, cauſed eraze all the funeral monuments in England, that no memory of ancient pedigrees might be preſerved, in caſe ſuch a remembrance ſhould inſtigate the people to revolt.

For the ſatisfaction of the Curious, I hereto annex the account of deburſements of the King of Scotland's Treaſurer in the year 1474.—The original is to be found among the records in the lower parliament-houſe.

An

An ACCOUNT CHARGE and DISCHARGE, of JOHN Biſhop of Glaſgow, Treaſurer to King JAMES III. for the year 1474.

CHARGE.

The compter's charge for compoſitions of charters, wards, marriages, eſcheats, remiſſions, &c. for this zere, extends to L. 3240 : 19 : 9 Scots.

DISCHARGE.

Expenſes for the King's perſon.

	L.	s.	d.
Deliverit to James Homyl, the 13th day of Auguſt, 4 elne of Franche blake, for a ſyde gowne to the King, fra Wat Bertram, price 42 s. the elne, the ſum -	8	8	0
Item, To James Homel, to buy 10 elne of fuſtin, to lyne the ſamyn gowne, price 3 s. the elne, -	1	10	0
Item, To James Homel, to buy graith for the King's vellum doublet,	0	10	0
Item, To Andrew Balfour, an half elne of graith to lyne the King's ſhort gowne, - -	0	12	0
Carried forward,	L. 11	0	0

Brought forward,	L. 11	0	0
Fra the ſame, twa elne of quhite, to lyne twa pair of hoſs to the King, price elne twantie pennies, ſum,	0	3	4
Item, Fra the ſamyn, an elne of black, to eke furth (to widen) the lyning of the King's gown, - -	0	6	0
Item, Coft (bought) fra Will. of Carkettel, be Androu Balfoure, and deliverit to Rob. Sheves, for three ſarks (ſhirts) to the King, 3d Septembris, 10 elne and ane half of ſmall (fine) holland cloth, price elne 13 s. 4 d. ſum, - -	7	0	0
Item, Fra Iſabell Williamſone, 3d Septembris, and deliverit to Rob. Sheves, 13 elne of ſmall holland cloth, for three ſarks, and a curch (a woman's head-dreſs), price elne 12 s. ſum,	7	16	0
Item, Fra Thomas Brown, 4th Septembris, thre quarters of blew, for harneſſing to the King's ſadellis, price 12 s. - -	0	12	0
Item, Fra the ſamyn, an elne of quhite, for the ſamyn, twantie penies,	0	1	8
Item, Fra Tom. Crown, for the ſamyne harneſſing, an elne and a half of rede, price - -	0	9	0
Item, Fra David Quiltitch's wife, 3 unce of ſilk, for the ſamyne, price of the unce 5 s. - -	0	15	0
Carried forward,	L. 28	3	0

Brought forward,	L. 28	3	0
Item, Given to James Saddilar, for a ſaddil to the King's trompis, coſt be Androu Balfoure, fra the ſaide James, price 45 s. -	2	5	0
Item, Given to a ſkynner, 7th Septembris, for a lyning of lam-ſkinnies, coſt be Androu Balfoure, to lyne a gowne of chamlot to the King, price 34 s. - -	1	14	0
Item, Fra Thom. Malcolme, an elne and ane half of quhite, for fute ſokks to the King, price elne 2 s.	0	3	0
Item. Fra David Quiteheid, be Androu Balfoure, 5 elne of braide clath, to turſe the King's doublatts and his hoſs, price of the elne 18 d.	0	7	6
Item, Given to Archibald of Edmonſtoune, 12th Septembris, to buy a pair of ſpurrs to the King, 4 s.	0	4	0
Item, To a child of the chalmer, 4 elne of braid clath for twa ſarks, price elne 3 s. - -	0	12	0
Item, By the King's command, 5 quarters of bukacy, for a doublatt to littill Bell, 10 s. - -	0	10	0
Item, For braid clath to the ſamyne, 18 d. - -	0	1	6
Item, For a quarter of blak, to make a jakat to Bell, 8 s. - -	0	8	0
Carried forward,	L. 34	8	0

Brought forward,	L. 34	8	●
Item, For a quarter of ſatyne, to bind Bell's doublatt, 6 s. -	0	6	0
Item, Be Androu Balfoure, 20 Octobris, fra David Goldſmith, 8 elne of ſmall ribbons, for the King, 2 s.	0	2	●
Item, Be the ſaid Androu, 24 Octobris, fra Will of Kirketill, 10 elne of canves, to mak Nikky and Bell a bed to lie on in the King's chalmer, price of the elne 16 s. ſum	0	13	4
Item, Fra Thome of Stanly, be the ſaid Androu, ane elne and ane half of blak, for 2 pair of hoſs to the King, price 38 s. - -	2	17	●
Item, Fra John Malcolme, 2 elne of quhite, to lyne the King's hoſs, price elne 18 d. - -	0	3	0
Item, Fra David Quhiteheid, 3 Decembris, 2 elne of vallouſs, for two tippats to the King, price 55 s.	5	10	0
Item, Fra Thome of Zare, and deliverit to Archibald of Edmonſtoune, 17 Decembris, 2 elne and ane half of vallouſs, for a fute mantile to the King, price elne 45 s. ſum -	5	12	6
Item, Fra Thome Cant, 24 beſtes of grece, to lyne a tippat to the King, price of the beſt 13 d. ſum -	1	6	0
Carried forward,	L. 50	17	10

Brought forward,	L. 50	17	10
Item, Fra Thome Cant, be Androu Balfoure, 20 Decembris, a bonet to the King, price 15 s. -	0	15	0
Item, For 2 hattis to the King, coft fra Karnies, price 20 s. -	1	0	0
Item, Given to Sandy Balfoure the ſchevar, for certane clath ſchorn be him to the King and the Quene, and the King's ſiſter, and the heuſmen, fra Paſche to Zule, (that is, from Eaſter to Chriſtmas), -	2	0	0
Item, Given to a ſkynner, for the lyning of lam-ſkinnis, to the King's jakat of ſating, - -	0	6	0
Item, Given to James Homyll, 3 Januarius, to buy 3 elne of gray, for lang ſokks to the King, -	0	5	0
Item, Given to Will. Scheves, to pay for the ſewing of the King's ſarks, laid down hy him before 3 Septembris, - -	0	12	0
Item, For ſilk to the ſamyne, -	0	3	0
Item, Fra Thome of Stanley, half an elne of black Sating, to cover an oriſone buke to the King, -	0	13	4
Item, For a hat to the King, tane by Johne of Murray at Zule, -	0	12	0
Carried forward,	L. 57	4	2

Brought forward,	L. 57	4	2
Item, For ane elne and ane halfe of vellouſs, for a cheſabell to the King's cloſat, price 45 s. -	3	7	6
Item, Fra Iſabell Williamſone, primo Martii, halfe ane elne of vellouſs, to the King's brigintynis, 25 s.	1	5	0
Item, Fra Will. of Rend, 4 pyrnis of gold, for the King's knappis to the harneſſing, price of the pyrn, 12 s. ſum - -	2	8	0
Item, Fra Will. of Rend, 16 elne of Holland-clath, for ſarks to the King, price elne 10 s. -	8	0	0
Item, Given to Robyne Huntar, 20 Junii, to buy a chymna to the King's cloſat, 18 s. - -	0	18	0
Item, Fra Thome Cant, to the King on Paſche evin, a bonat, -	0	16	0
Item, For the King, 5 elne of ribbanis for his doublat, -	0	3	4
Item, Fra David Quhiteheid, for grene ginger, tane at divers tymes, be Kirkaldy and Will. Pringell, at the command of Will. Schevas, ſew the comptar's laſt compt to the 26th day of Julii laſt, - -	2	12	6
Item, Fra Will. of Rend, 6 elne of ſmall braid clath, for covers to the King's codbers, (pillows), price elne 4 s. ſum - -	1	4	0
Carried forward,	L. 77	18	6

Brought forward,	L. 77	18	6
Item, Fra David Malwyne, three elne and ane halfe of gray, for a cok to the King, price elne 10 s. ſum	1	15	0
Item, The 27th day of Julii, to a Flemyng of Brugeſs, for certane potigaries, coſt to the King be Maiſter William Shevas, Archdene of Sanct Androis, - -	12	7	0
Item, Given Jame Broune ſadillar, at the King's command, the 26th Auguſti, ane and ane halfe henry-noble of gold, to gilt a ſmall harneſſing to the King, - -	2	0	0
Item, Given to a tailzour that makes the King's hoſs, for certane lyning, making, and uther warkmanſhip, wrocht be him, as his bill beirs, preſentit to the comptar be Androu Balfoure, 28 Auguſti, -	4	13	6
Item, Fra Iſabell Williamſone, 6 Octobris, 6 quarters of vellous, for covering of a ſword and two tippats, price of the elne 3 s. -	4	10	0
Item, A pyrn of gold, for a ſkawburn to the ſamyn, - -	0	10	0
Item, Given to Androu Balfoure, a ferding of a noble, to gilt a chaip to the King's ſword, -	0	7	6
Carried forward,	L. 104	1	6

Brought forward,	L. 104	1	6
Item, Fra Johne of Zare, 13 Octobris, ane elne of ſkarlett, for a petticote to the King, - -	2	10	●
Item, The ſamyn tyme, fra Iſabell Williamſone, an quarter of rede crammaſay vellous, for the covering of the litil bering ſword, -	1	0	●
Item, Fra Thome of Stanly, 16 elne of ſmall ribbanis, for the King's doublat ſleiffs, price the elne 3 d. ſum - -	0	4	●
Item, Fra Will. of Kerketill, 26 Octobris, 4 elne and ane halfe of ſating, to lyne a gowne of clath of gold to the King, the quhilk was gevin to the herald of Inglande, at the paſſing of the ambaſters, price elne 30 s.	6	15	●
Item, Given to Rob. Raa, 4 Novembris, for certane gluffs coft to the King and Queen, as a bill beris, ſubſcrivit with the King's hand,	1	10	●
Item, Fra Will. of Kerkettil, 8 Novembris, ane elne of holland-clath, for muchis (caps) to the King,	0	10	0
Item, Given to Gely Bruſour, 20 Novembris, for a bag, ſilk, gold, and werk thereof, to the King, -	1	0	0
Summa totalis,	L. 118	18	6

Things

Things tane for the Quenis perſon.

	L.	s.	d.
Imprimis, To Caldwell in here chalmer, to pay for patynis and corks,	0	12	0
Item, To Androu Balfoure, 20 Auguſti, for livery gownes to ſex ladies of the Quenis chalmer, at here paſſing to Quhiteherene, 21 elne of gray, fra David Gill, price of elne 10 s. - -	10	10	0
Item, Fra Henry Caunt, 22 Auguſti, ane elne and ane halve of ſatyne, for turrats to the Quene, price of the elne 26 s. 8 d. -	2	0	0
Item, Fra Thome Malcolme, 26 Auguſti, 28 elne of gray, to lyne the ſex gownes, price elne 14 d. ſum	1	12	8
Item, Fra Will. of Kerkettil, the ſamyn tyme, 6 elne of braid clath, to the ſamyn gownes, price elne 18 d. ſum, - - -	0	9	0
Item, Fra ſamyn man, the ſamyn tyme, 3 elne and ane halve of blak, for a ſliding gowne to the Quene, price elne 36 s. ſum -	6	6	0
Item, Fra the ſamyn, 3 elne of velouſs, for the collars and ſleiffs of the gentill womans gownes, price elne 55 s. ſum -	8	5	0
Carried forward,	L. 29	14	8

Brought forward,	L. 29	14	8
Item, The ſamyn tyme, fra the ſaide Williame, 3 elne and ane halve of velloufs, for the Quenis gowne, price elne 55 s. ſum -	9	12	6
Item, Gevin to a ſkynner of Strivelinge, for a dufane of gluffs to the Quene, - -	0	6	0
Item, Be Androu Balfoure, fra Will. of Kerkettill, two elne and ane halve of blak, for a clok and capite bern for the Quene, price elne 36 s. ſum	4	10	0
Item, Twa elne and ane halve of Scotts black, to lyne the ſamyne clok, price elne 5 s. -	0	12	6
Item, Three quarteris of blak, to fulfil furth the lynyng of the Quenis gowne, - -	0	3	9
Item, Fra Androu Moubra, 8 elne of braid clath, 6 Octobris, to cover a baith ſate to the Queen, price 2 s. 6 d. the elne, - -	0	16	0
Item, Fra the ſamyn, 3 elne of braid clath, for a ſchete to put about the Quene in the baith fat, price elne 3 s. ſum - -	0	9	0
Item, Fra Iſabell Williamſone, be Sandy Wardropare, in abſence of Androu Balfoure, 5 Novembris, 5 quarters of black, for hoſs to the Quene, price elne 40 s. -	2	10	0
Carried forward,	L. 48	14	5

Brought forward,	L. 48	14	5
Item, Be Androu Balfoure, fra David Quhiteheid, 3 Decembris, 7 elne of cramacy fatyne, for a kirtele to the Quene, and to cover her bonats of tyre, price elne 3 l. 10 s. fum	24	10	0
Item, Gevin to a fmyth of Leith, for a chimney to the Quenis clofat,	0	18	0
Item, For band-ledder to the Quenis furring of her gloves, -	0	5	0
Item, Fra Henry Caunt, be Androu Balfoure, 17 Aprilis, 5 elne of crifty gray, price of the elne 30 s. to lyne a gowne of blak damafk to the Quene, fum - -	7	10	0
Item, Fra Thome of Stanly, 27 Aprilis, ane quarter of blew vellous, to cover the Quenis ftirrup irons,	0	15	0
Item, Fra Will. of Rend, 7 Maii, and deliverit to Caldwell, halve ane elne of double tartan, to lyne riding collars to the Queen, price -	0	8	0
Item, For 5 elne of fmall braid clath, for two hed fchets, price of the elne 4 s. - -	1	0	0
Item, Gevin to Caldwell, 22 Junii, to buy 2 baffings for here chamber,	0	12	6
Item, Fra Ifabell Williamfone, 2 elne of fatyng, for tippats and collars, and deliverit to Caldwell, price elne 30 s. fum - -	3	0	0
S 2 Carried forward,	L. 87	12	11

Brought forward,	L. 87	12	11
Item, Fra Will. of Rend, ult. Julii, half ane elne and half quarter of ſatyng, for the Quenis bonat of tyr, price elne 30 s. - -	0	18	9
Item, Fra Iſabell Williamſone, 26 Auguſti, half ane elne and halfe quarter of blak, for 2 pair of hoſs to the Quene, price elne 34 s. -	1	1	3
Item, Given to heed ſutor, for the Quenis ſchonne, fra Saint Jelys day was a zere, to the 21ſt day of Septembre, - -	7	0	0
Item, Fra Will. of Kerkettil, and deliveret to Caldwell the ſamyn tyme, ane elne of ſatyne, for ſtomoks to the Quene, - -	1	10	0
Item, Fra Roger of Murray, the halve of 5 quarters of vellous, for a tippat to the Quene, price elne 50 s.	1	11	3
Item, For armyne, to lyne a ſtomok to the Quene, - -	1	5	0
Item, To Thome Skynnare, for 26 beltes of grece, to lyne a tippat to the Quene, price -	1	6	0
Item, For making the tippat, and two ſtomoks, - -	0	3	0
Item, For a meſs bucke to the Quenis alter, at her command, by Captain John Cat, - -	10	13	4
Summa totalis,	L. 113	1	6

Things

Things coft for my Lorde the Prince.

	L.	s.	d.
Imprimis, To my Lorde Prince, 28 Auguſti, from Robert Nut, 5 elne of holland clath, for ſarks and muchiſs, price elne 10 s. ſum -	2	10	0
Item, Fra Thome Malcolme, ultimo Auguſti, 5 quarters of quhite, to lyne a cot to my Lorde, -	0	2	0
Item, Fra Donald of Kyle, 3 quarters of broune for a coat, price elne 30 s. - -	1	2	6
Item, The ſamyn time, fra Thome Malcolme, 3 elne of quhite, for his credile, and ſtuffe perteynyng thairto, price elne 2 s. - -	0	6	0
Item, Gevin to Androu Balfoure, 12 Octobris, to buy 12 elne of lyning for a ſchets to my Lord's nuriſs,	0	10	4
Item, Six elne of ſmall braid clath, for his ſchets, price 4 s. ſum -	1	4	0
Item, tertio Februarii, for ane elne of quhite, to be hoſs to my Lorde,	0	3	0
Item, From Thome of Stanly, 2 elne of laune, for my Lordes muchiſs, price elne 12 s. -	1	4	0
Carried forward,	L. 7	1	10

Brought forward,	L. 7	1	10
Item, Fra Thome of Zare, an elne of Carſaye, - -	0	13	4
Item, 30 Februarii, for ane elne of quhite, for my Lorde Prince's pettycote, price 4 s. -	0	4	0
Item, Fra Dick Foreſtare in Leith, 3 duſane of Eſtland burds, for my Lorde's chalmer, price of the duſane 15 s. - -	2	5	0
Item, To my Lorde Prince, for his ſarks, 3 elne of braid clath, tane fra Iſabell Williamſone's ſone, price elne 4 s. - -	0	12	0
Item, Fra Iſabell Williamſone, quarto Aprilis, two elne and ane halve of Franche broune, to cover my Lorde's cradile, price elne 30 s. -	3	15	0
Item, For 4 elne and ane halve of tartane, for a ſparwort aboun his credill, price elne 10 s. -	2	5	0
Item, Elevin elne of braide clath, for ſarks and ſchetſtane, fra Iſabell Williamſone, to my Lorde Prince, price elne 4 s. ſum - -	2	4	0
Item, Fra Will. of Rend, to bind my Lorde's courtings, ane and a halve quarter of bukrame, -	1	4	0
Carried forward,	L. 20	4	2

Brought forward,	L. 20	4	2
Item, For 8 elne of quhite, to my Lord, for blankets, price of the elne 3 s. - -	1	4	0
Item, Be Androu Balfoure, fra Thome of Zare, 28 Junii, 3 elne and ane halve of Inglis ruſſat, for a gowne to my Lord the Prince's nuriſs, price elne 24 s. - -	4	4	0
Item, Ten elne of quhite fuſtiane, for blankets to my Lorde, tane fra Will. of Rend, price elne 2 s. 8 d. ſum - -	4	0	0
Item, 12 elne of braid clath, for a pair of ſchets, tane fra Will. of Rend, price elne 2 s. 6 d. -	1	10	0
Item, To my Lorde Prince, fra Will. of Kerkettill, 5 elne of braid clath to his ſchets in his cradill, price 2 s. 6 d. ſum - - .	0	12	6
Item, Fra Will. of Kerkettill, 26 Julii, 8 elne of holland clath, for ſarks and muchiſs, price elne 10 s.	4	0	0
Item, Fra Iſabell Williamſone, ſexto Octobris, 2 elne of ſatyne, to his cot, price elne 36 s. -	3	12	0
Item, Fra the ſamyn, ane elne and ane half of blew tartane, to lyne his gowne of a clath of gold, -	1	10	0
Carried forward,	L. 40	16	8

Brought forward,	L. 40	16	8
Item, Twa elne and ane halve of quhite, for a night-cot to him,	0	5	0
Summa totalis, (Prince),	L. 41	1	8
(King),	118	18	6
(Queen),	113	1	6
Sum total of the three accounts,	L. 273	1	8
Due to balance,	2967	18	1

THE END.